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THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 24, NO. 21 | RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905. | TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Ultra Shoes please fastidious women, who have heretofore paid fancy prices—and big profits. Shoe goodness doesn't always mean high prices. $3.50 per pair buys the Ultra Shoe—pays for the best found in any shoe—saves you from $1.00 to $2.50.

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SPAFFORD & COLE.

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The pride of our Country is our Workingman. We can boast of the most skillful, intelligent and prosperous working man in the world—a conceded fact. We cater to the wants of these men who do so much to make our country what it is. We have

CLOTHING FOR THE WORKINGMAN

That is durable and stylish—made to stand the hard usage a workingman's clothes must of necessity receive. We don't think that anything but the best is good enough for the workingman and we cater to his trade.

Suits $6.00 to $25.00 Cravenettes $12.00 to $25.00

And many prices in between. We make a specialty of Workingmen's Pants at from $1.00 to $5.00. No risk. Money back if anything goes wrong. Remember, all of our Clothing is made firstclass. Mr. Workingman, a welcome awaits you here.

Our Motto, "Quick sales, small profits"

H. ZANDER The Clothier

Farm Work

May have been a pleasure when it was all done with a hoe and a crooked stick, but when done with the Champion Improved Farm Machinery it is not only a pleasure, but is done more cheaply and thoroughly than is possible with hand labor. We have in stock at present a large line of

Champion Binders, Mowers & Rakes, Thomas Tedders

Cultivators, Plows, Buggies and Wagons of all Makes.

The De Laval Cream Separator

Is the most important and necessary article on any farm and is conceded the best separator on the market. We have sold 14 of them right here so far this season. Come in and see them.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

LAW,

REAL ESTATE LOANS,

INSURANCE.

The above lines are covered at the agency of

PAUL BROWNE

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MANUFACTURER OF

Heavy and Light Harness,

Prices from $22 to $28, strictly hand made.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

DAVENPORT STREET

Axel Lindelg'ren

CLOTHES CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED.

Metals and Rubbers Bought and Sold

The Indian Trading Post

Souvenir Postal Cards Indian Made Birchbark Novelties, Etc.

RHINELANDER, WIS

A PIONEER GONE.

In the death of Geo. Jenkinson, which occurred at his home in this city Saturday afternoon, Rhinelander loses one of its oldest and most highly respected citizens. The old gentleman had for nearly a year been in poor health, but it was not until recently that his condition became really serious. He failed rapidly, and despite all that the best of medical aid and loving hands could accomplish, the end could not be stayed.

Mr. Jenkinson was in his fifty-seventh year. He had been a resident of this city for sixteen years, coming here from Brandon, near Ripon. He was engaged in the hardware business here at one time, but retired several years ago.

Deceased is survived by a wife and two sons, Arthur of this city and D. L. Jenkinson, a leading jeweler of Minocqua. The death of a son Bert Jenkinson occurred a few months ago. Mr. Jenkinson was a man dearly beloved by all who knew him and his death is received with the deepest regret by a long list of friends. The sorrowing family have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their bereavement. The funeral was held Monday afternoon from the residence, Rev. Alfred G. Wilson of the Congregational church officiating. The body was laid to rest in Forest Home cemetery.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.

The body of an unknown man was found lying in a ditch along side the Northwestern track, a short distance this side of Pratt Junction, Monday afternoon. A large cut on the top of the head and other bruises about the body signified that the man had evidently been struck by a train and hurled from the track. The body was slightly decomposed and had probably been there for three days. He was a man about thirty-five years of age, medium height and sandy complection. The clothes were those of a laborer and nothing could be found on them which would in any way serve to identify him.

Deputy Coroner F. M. Mason of this city was notified and returned with the body Tuesday afternoon. Burial was made in the county cemetery.

BASE BALL.

A picked nine from this city played ball at Bundy last Sunday resulting in a score for Bundy of 4 to 2. It is said the Bundy boys put up a good game, and there is talk of asking them to come here and play the reorganized city team soon.

ANTIGO VS. CITY TEAM.

Next Sunday it is expected the game of the season will be played in this city. The Antigo boys who have a great reputation in this part of the state as base ball players, will be here to play our Re-organized City Team that has cheerfully met all comers and has never been beaten. The game will be closely contested. It is expected our city team will play the Hurley boys a week from Sunday at Hurley. If a game is arranged it is thought a number of local enthusiasts will accompany them.

DEATH OF CONRAD BRUNS.

Conrad Bruns, aged seventy-four years, died early last Saturday morning at his home in this city. The old gentleman had been ill scarcely a week. Mr. Bruns came to Rhinelander about a year ago from Oshkosh. He previously resided in Kenosha and was numbered among that city's earliest residents. He is survived by five children, Mrs. Henry Sohr of this city, Chris. Bruns of Fond du Lac and Miss Daisy, George and Theodore Bruns of Chicago. The body was shipped Saturday night to Oshkosh where the funeral was held Monday morning from the Catholic church.

VENISON IN THEIR POSSESSION.

Game Wardens Martin Berg of this city, and James Oberholtzer of Eagle River, arrested two Chicago parties at Long Lake and Sand Lake near the Michigan line Saturday for having venison in their possession. The men gave their names as C. Foss Knight and J. Arlington. They were taken before Justice Larson at Hackley and fined $25 and costs each, which they paid.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A man, badly under the influence of liquor, attempted to commit suicide Sunday, by jumping from the Davenport Street bridge. He was prevented from carrying out his intention, however, by Chief of Police Straub who secured him just as he was partly over the railing. He protested vigorously at the chief's interference and was escorted to the city jail, where he remained until the effects of his intoxication had worn away.

WHERE TO GET PREMIUM LISTS.

Those desiring premium lists of the Oneida county fair to be held in this city Sept. 5, 6, and 7, can secure a copy by calling on the following: F. E. Parker, Rhinelander; B. F. Jillson, Monico; A. O. Dorwin, Minocqua; F. S. Campbell, Three Lakes; James Donnelly, Three Lakes. a10-24.

RETURNS FROM NORTH.

T. J. Owen returned to the city Sunday night from an extended timber cruising trip through the Northwest Canadian Territory. For several weeks he was hundreds of miles from civilization, a portion of his work laying within three hundred miles south of the Hudson Bay Company's most northern trading post. Over one thousand miles of his journey was covered on water in a Peterboro canoe. The country abounds with big game of all kinds. On the morning of July 4th, one of the party killed a large bull moose, which served as part of the menu for their holiday dinner. This was Mr. Owen's second trip to that country during the present year.

NEW PLUMBERS.

Lowell & Brown, plumbers who were formerly engaged in business at Adrian, Mich., have located in Rhinelander. They have rented quarters in the Newell block on King Street and within a few days will be prepared to do any and everything in the plumbing line. They will carry a complete stock, part of which has already been received. They are both enterprising young business men and their success here is assured.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Postmaster F. E. Parker informs us a civil service examination will be held in this city shortly for the position of Rural Free Delivery Carrier, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James L. Young, and for the new routes it is expected will be established. Those desiring to compete in this examination should call at the postoffice for application blanks.

COVER BLOCK SOLD.

The Cover block on Stevens Street was sold this week to Peter Green of the north side. The purchase price was $2,400.

HARVEST LUNCH.

The Catholic ladies will serve an Harvest Lunch, from 5 to 8 o'clock Thursday, August 10, at the store recently vacated by Crusoes. Price 15c. Don't miss it. Everybody come.

PRIVATE RUSSELL FOURTH.

Private Henry Russell of Co. L this city, who made such a good record in marksmanship at Camp Douglas at the time of the encampment of Co. L there, was again ordered to Camp Douglas last week to compete with nine others who scored the highest in their respective companies. Private Russell was fourth in this contest of the best ten of the National Guard. Capt. Brown's men are not boasting much, but it is noticeable that they carry off their share of the honors every time.

WANT IT AT ONEIDA AVENUE.

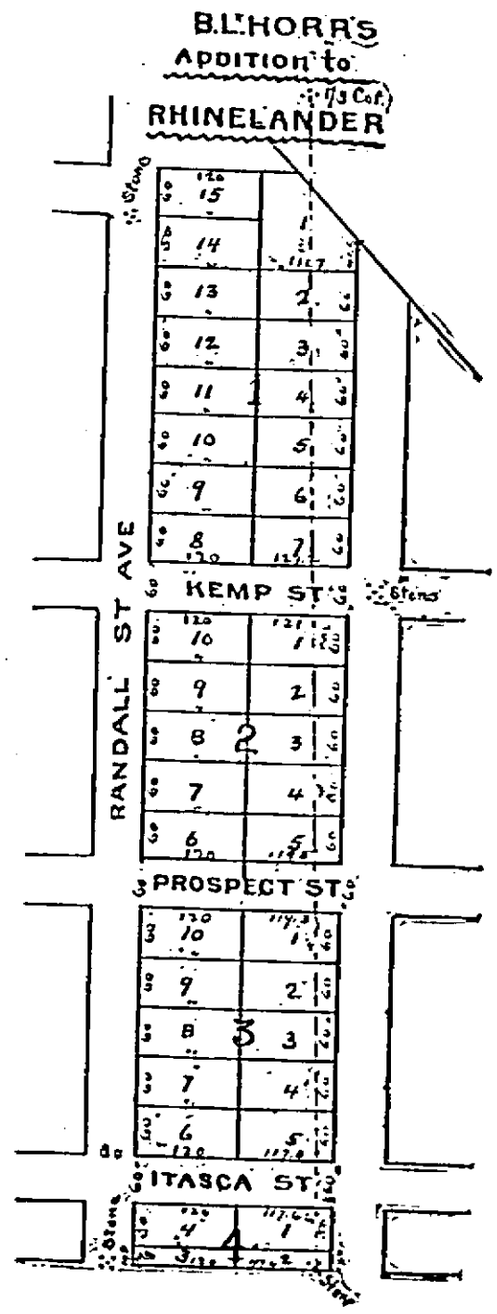
The committee of the council appointed to look over the ground at Oneida Avenue with an idea of putting in a crossing across the C. & N. W. tracks, met there by appointment Sunday morning. The people living in that vicinity want a crossing and they want it there. The council may turn down the plan thinking perhaps a crossing at some other street may do as well, but it wont. They want it on Oneida Avenue or no where. If the present council will not heed their wishes the matter will probably be made an issue about election time.

A CURIOSITY IN CHICKENS.

R. Guptil, who has been experimenting some the past few months in the fancy poultry line at his farm just east of the city, has a number of incubator hatched spring chickens that are laying every day now and have been since the middle of July. Mr Guptill showed the writer one of the eggs last week; they are small, being but a little over an inch through, but these little chickens are as busy laying them every day, as any old hen in the flock. They are of the barred plymouth rock variety and the eggs were sent away for early this spring.

KILLED IN STORM.

During the severe electrical storm Thursday afternoon lightning struck the barn of James Young on the east side, instantly killing his two horses which were standing in their stall. A colt in the same stall escaped uninjured. The building did not catch fire and not a mark of any kind could be discovered on the animals' bodies. The team was a valuable one.



The above lots will be sold cheap for cash or on easy terms. It is a settled fact that Oneida Ave. will be opened up across the C. & NW. Ry. tracks.

SEE EBY

The Land Man About It. = Rhinelander.

Rickmire's Land Agency,

Rhinelander, Wis.

Large two-story house and two fine lots on south side only $850.00.

8 room house and two lots with barn $750.00.

11 room house with good cellar and lot near Soo depot $1100.00.

Large two-story house in fine condition and corner lot on south side $2000.00.

7 room house in good condition and lot, barn on lot, not far from first viaduct $750.00.

40 acre farm with house and barn, 40,000 feet of pine and 100 cords of spruce pulp wood, 5 acres cultivated, on a well travelled road $1100.00.

Call on me if you want to buy, sell, trade city property or farm lands. A large list to select from.

Fire insurance written for one of the oldest companies doing business in the state.

List your Farm Lands and City Property With Me.

A. P. RICKMIRE, Proprietor.

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New and Nobby

Fall Styles and Patterns

To Select From.

Order Now For that Fall Suit

E. A. KAPELSKI

107 RIVES ST.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

JAS. TRUMBLE

Practical Bricklayer and General Building Contractor

ESTIMATES MADE ON ALL KINDS OF WORK.

Work Figured Closely.

230 Grant St. Phone 75-1

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

ANOTHER SHOE STORE.

When P. F. Seibel of the Hub moves into his new quarters, he will also have an exclusive retail shoe store. The Davenport Street store Mr. Seibel informs us, will be filled with shoes and footwear, nothing else. By this arrangement Rhinelander will shortly have two exclusive retail shoe stores.

STATE LINE MAN DEAD.

Tim Donohue, who for years had been engaged in the liquor business at State Line, died Saturday after a short illness. Donohue was well known in Rhinelander having visited here frequently. Undertaker F. A. Hildebrand went to State Line and prepared the body for burial.

LOSES MONKEY.

The monkey, which escaped from the Norris & Rowe circus, and was captured by Oscar Jacobson, again made its escape from its new owner Friday. The little animal made for the near by tall timber where it is now in hiding.

HUNTERS' LICENSES READY.

The hunters' licenses for 1905 have been received by County Clerk Carr and all desiring same can apply at his office in the court house.

NOTICE.

Strayed into my enclosure, a bay pony about one year old. Owner can have same by paying charges.

HANS HANSEN,
R. F. D. No. 1.

a10-21.

Horrors of Prison Life on Sakhalin Island

The Russian Prison Colony and Its Terrible Tragedies.

DESCRIBED BY A RUSSIAN WRITER

Terrible Cruelty of the Keepers and the Executioners—Methods of Punishment That Stagger Humanity—Dreaded "Knout" and How It Is Applied.

The interest of the world in the Russian penal system is awakened by the capture of the island of Sakhalin by the Japanese. From time to time during the past quarter of a century the civilized world has been shocked beyond measure at the tales of cruelty to which the Russian convicts in this vast prison have been subjected, and the depths of degradation to which these once human beings have been brought. But Russia has been careful that but little of the true picture of the island should reach the outside world, and newspaper and magazine writers from England, France and the United States have made repeated attempts to secure authentic descriptions of the conditions in this great prison land, and of the atrocious cruelties practiced there, but none have ever been fully successful. Much has been guessed at, and the world would scarcely credit these pictures of the imagination.

It has remained for a Russian to give us a practically authentic picture of Sakhalin, and though the picture is tempered by seeing things from the Russian standpoint, it is still a picture that is so horrible that it staggers humanity. This story of the horrors of Sakhalin has been published in book form, and it is only translated extracts from the book that we can give here:

The First Impression.

First impressions are likely to be very vivid. I shall certainly never forget the moment when our steam launch came alongside the jetty at Korsakoffsk. The landing was crowded with men. A few more steps and I was lost in that sea which I so yearned to fathom.

During the months I passed among the convicts at Sakhalin I could not free myself from two impressions which held me in thrall, tortured me and oppressed my soul like a heavy burden. They still are holding my soul under their ban and still are oppressing it. The first of these impressions concerns my trip to Sakhalin. Our steamer, which transported the convicts from Odessa, reminded me of a huge barge, like those used in our sea-coast towns for towing the refuse and dumping it into the sea. And these convict stations and settlements seemed to me like monstrous dumping grounds.

It made me sad to think that down in the prison settlements and all around me all traces of the human which may have remained in this refuse were irretrievably doomed to perish.

The second impression concerned Sakhalin itself.

My first steps on the island apparently took me back at least 50 years in the history of Russia. The grievous compulsory toil, the cringing servility and doffing of caps and many other signs brought to my mind the days of serfdom.

The first impression of Korsakoffsk is distinctly pleasant. There is nothing at the first glance to remind you of the galleys. It is a neat little place. Two rows of pretty little houses for officials are located on the side of a rather steep hill. The prison is a long way up the mountain. It is a low one story building, and does not command the view nor intrude itself upon the observer. Houses of settlers line both sides of the hill. Nothing horrible, nothing somber is revealed at first sight. You are inclined to rejoice over the apparent respectability of the place, and driving up the road to Korsakoffsk you smile and think: "Well, this is very neat, very neat, indeed."

But wait! Sakhalin is a swamp, the surface of which is covered by pretty meadows. It looks charmingly green, but a step and you sink in the deep, cold, sticky and viscous mire.

The remark about the neatness hardly escapes your lips when you hear around the corner the rattling of chains. Harnessed to a cart, grasping the shaft in their hands, convicts are dragging refuse to the sea.

What a depressing sight to see men doing the work of horses.

The road leads past the prison, and one can see the grimy window panes behind heavy iron bars. Right above us is the hospital and directly opposite the mortuary.

The Chain Prison.

The chain prison of Sakhalin is intended for the criminals of the worst kind. Officially it is called the "prison for the testing of convicts," while the "prison for convicts showing signs of reforming," or the "free prison," is used for convicts who have passed the test of the "chain prison."

"Our chain prison is bad, very bad," remarked the inspector. "We are building a new one, but it will take years to get it ready." . . .

"Attention!" calls out a guard. A rattling of chains, and the convicts rise from the benches. On Easter Sunday two of the convicts fled from the prison, in spite of the fact that the convicts in a body had given their "word of honor" not to attempt an escape. As a punishment, all of them were put in chains. It is moist and close. Not an attempt at ventilation. No attempt at making the place habitable. No effort to make existence tolerable. Not even the usual convict chests are to be seen anywhere. Bare benches, filthy straw mattresses are bundled together at the head end of the benches. A mangy, lean cat plays among the benches and purrs ingratiatingly. The convicts are fond of animals, for they alone regard them as human.

In the center of the room is a table, or rather a tall bench. It is triangular in shape, wet and dirty, covered with bread crumbs and filthy tea cans.

We enter a cell, where we find two convicts chained to barrows.

"Let's see your instrument!"

The rusty barrow squeaks, the chains rattle, and the men attached to the barrow show us the implement of torture.

The barrow, which weighs about 190 pounds, is welded to the chain around the convict's ankles.

At one time the barrows were welded to the handcuffs, but now the former is the more usual method. No matter where the convict may turn, he drags with him the unwelcome burden. He even sleeps with it on a bench made specially for the purpose.

"How long is he condemned to be chained to the barrow?" I asked.

"For two years; and the convict before him had slept in this bed for three years."

I approached the "bed." The head end of the bench is worn out with the friction of the chain. The wood had rubbed up against the iron for five years. "Even the wood wears out," grumbles the convict!

The punishment is very cruel, and would be intolerable if the convicts did not ease their burdens now and then. It is impossible to chain the convicts so fast as to absolutely prevent their freeing themselves. With the help of their mates sometimes they grease the chains with soap and take off their burden at night under incredible agonies. But still for a few hours each month they manage to rid themselves of their incubus. . . .

All around us we see angry faces. They peer hopelessly into the future. The glances are cold, hard, somber and bitter. . . .

Among the chained convicts many are captured fugitives, relapsed murderers, and many still waiting to be sentenced.

"Why were you convicted?" "Suspected of murder." "And you?" "Suspected of theft." "And you?" "Suspected of murder." Nothing but "suspects!" "And you?" "Killed two men." The reply came frank, sharp and firm. . . .

The Female Prison.

The prison for women is very small. It consists of one ward which holds ten persons. The women convicts of Sakhalin are punished for their crimes in a special manner. They are given away to settlers as so-called "life mates." Only those are in prison whose cases have not been finally passed upon. Two women arise as we enter. One is an old Tcherkessian from the hills of Caucasus, who does not speak a word of Russian. The other is a young woman. She was banished for life because she had induced her godfather to kill her husband.

"Why?"

"I was married to him against my will, and I loved my godfather. I thought they would send us away together. But they sent him to one place and me to another."

In Sakhalin she committed a crime rare in the annals of the island. She had defended her life mate with a gun. He got himself into a fight with the settlers. Nine men surrounded him, and were beating him. She rushed to her hut, grabbed a rifle, and shot into the group.

"You must have learned to love your life mate?"

"Of course; would I have fought for him? I might have been killed. He's a good fellow; I hoped I could live with him to the end, and now there's a fine mess to be in."

She dries her tears and sobs silently.

"Nothing will happen to her," says the inspector. "She will be convicted and given to some settler in one of the distant settlements. Women in Sakhalin are not punished."

Perhaps some people may consider this impunity. But what greater penalty could there be for a woman who loved well enough to risk her life, and who was sentenced now to be "given away" to another man?

What a dreadful custom, reminding one of bygone ages! In the days of serfdom it was customary to give people "away," toying with their life and happiness. Of all the prisons in Rykoffsk this little prison impressed me most sadly.

The Executioners.

"Hallo, baby!" "Hallo, uncle!" "Don't you call me uncle, baby, for I am your godfather, or really your life mate's godfather," merrily exclaims Tolstych, the old executioner of Sakhalin.

"And how do you come to be his godfather?" I ask.

"Ha, ha, your honor, I knouted him."

"Have you knouted many people?" Tolstych smiles. "Well, just as many as you see hereabouts, your honor." Tolstych is about 60 years old. He does not look a day over 40. He is a good-looking man, with a fine mustache and carefully shaved chin. He is wealthy, according to Sakhalin ideas, and is somewhat of a dude. Tolstych wears a coat, top boots, and even a leather cap, which is the acme of Sakhalin fashions. He always jokes and is full of fun. "Why were you banished?" "Because of the old woman!" He had killed his wife with a hatchet. "Why did you do it?" "She was no good." When he came to Sakhalin he did not lose courage. He soon found out what he was best fitted for. Cruel by nature, strong and agile, he became an executioner. Man is born to be an artist. He makes an art of everything. Give him any instrument, and he will soon use it like a virtuoso. The inspector complained: "With a skilled executioner, it is hard to tell whether he knouts as terribly as it looks and sounds. Apparently he deals a terrible blow. Your heart stands still when he catches hold of the knout. And then, if he wants to, his knout will fall weakly and painlessly. Those rogues know how to do it, and there is no way to control them."

Tolstych brought the art of knouting to perfection, but he bled the convicts. If he was well paid, the convict arose after a hundred blows with the knout without discomfort. Otherwise woe was in store for him. He was smart enough to do his business without fear of detection. The authorities could not find proof against him, and the convicts feared him. But as they could at least bargain with him, they considered him a convenient man in the executioner's office.

After the expiration of his penal servitude he became a settler. He started a small store and knouted only occasionally.

"For a year they had no executioner in prison. Many judgments accumulated, and they called me to execute them. Well, I knouted 50 men for three rubles."

"Say, Tolstych, is it true that you knouted a convict to death for 15 rubles?"

"This is Sakhalin, your honor," grinned the torturer.

An undersized, hairy little man makes his way cautiously under the windows of the prison office at Alexandroffsk. His very walk is peculiar, and reminds one of the attitude of a mongrel cur sneaking around the kitchen door and keeping an eye on the windows for fear of boiling water. It is Komleff, the oldest executioner of Sakhalin, but now retired. He heard that Tumanoff, a tramp, was to be hanged at Alexandroffsk for shooting at a guard. And now he came from his settlement to apply for the prospective job.

"Nobody can hang as well as I." He had hanged 13 men in Sakhalin, and, being a specialist, hoped to earn the three rubles. In the meanwhile, pending the execution, he hired himself out to the wife of a settler to mind her children. Such are the customs of Sakhalin.

Komleff came from Kostroma, in central Russia, where he had studied for the ministry, and was fond of Scriptural texts, particularly from the Old Testament. He was sentenced to 20 years' hard labor for highway robbery in broad daylight, and for attempted murder. He fled in 1862 from Sakhalin, but was caught at the narrowest point of the Tartar straits, having almost crossed over the continent. For this attempt he received 96 lashes with the knout, and his time was extended another 20 years. Executioners were very busy in those days, and Terski, a famous Sakhalin executioner, needed a helper. The convicts drew lots, and Komleff was chosen for the post.

But Komleff still dreamed of freedom. In 1889 he again broke jail, was caught again, and received 15 years additional.

"Fifty-five years' hard labor," proudly exclaims Komleff. Besides, he was sentenced to 45 lashes with the knout. Terski "waited" on his pupil.

"Well, dear scholar, lay thee down, and I will show thee how to knout," said Terski. And he "showed" him. Thirteen years later Komleff said to me, "I am still rotting." He bared his back. His body looked as if it had been seared and branded with hot irons. It was terrible to see. Thick white scars covered a portion of his back, and elsewhere instead of skin was seen a thin reddish membrane.

The punishment must have been something dreadful. Thus one executioner jested with another. But soon Terski was detected taking a bribe from a convict and promising to spare him in consideration.

Terski was sentenced to 200 blows with rods, and Komleff was called upon to administer the punishment.

"You taught me to handle the knout: I will show you what can be done with rods," he grinned. Terski is rotting yet. What he did to Komleff was child's play to Komleff's retaliation.

"According to the law of Moses," jested the fiend, "eye for eye, tooth for tooth. I can knout. I was taught how on my own carcass."

Convict Gubar, who had attempted to escape, and who was sentenced to be knouted for cannibalism, had to be taken to the hospital after 45 of Komleff's blows. He died three days later without regaining consciousness. Komleff had been bribed to do this by convicts who hated Gubar.

Corporal Punishment.

Ivan Grusdeff, sentenced to 80 lashes with the knout for giving an offense, was brought into the office of the doctor at the Sakhalin prison.

"Your name?" "Ivan Grusdeff."

The doctor throws a glance at the documents, and gasps.

"Merciful Heaven! Eighty lashes!"

"The devil!" exclaims the inspector.

"Eighty," repeats the assistant, like an echo.

"Eighty," whisper the clerks. Every one looks curiously at the man who is about to receive 80 lashes with the knout. The doctor examines the convict. The minutes pass very slowly. The physician shrugs his shoulders. "Are you well?" "Yes, sir, quite well, your honor!"

"Quite well, you say?" "Yes, sir."

"Have you no pains around the heart?"

"No, sir; none at all."

"Do you know where your heart is, you idiot? No pains in the side? Never? Don't you understand me, you fool? Don't you feel pains occasionally?"

"No, sir, never."

The physician looks wrathfully at the imbecile. "Look at me. Don't you ever cough? Cough!" "No, sir; I never cough!"

The doctor is beside himself with anger. He throws a look of hatred at the convict. His glance seems to say: "Lie, you devil, lie, why don't you?" But the convict cannot see through it. "No, sir; never."

The doctor sits down and calmly enters: "Heart failure." In his anger he breaks the pen. The inspector looks at the doctor's certificate. "Exempt from corporal punishment. Take him out." Everybody heaves a sigh of relief. "The damned idiot!" said the doctor later to me in confidence. "I had a hard time to save him. He was as sound as a bell. But what could I do? Eighty lashes mean sure death. What the devil do they mean by sentencing a man to such punishment?"

The corporal punishment was administered at five o'clock. We accompanied the physician to the office. The "horse" stood in the gangway; two bundles of rods carefully tied together and about six feet long, lay alongside the "horse." Seven men were lined up against the wall of the doctor's office. The executioner stood in the doorway with a knout in his hand. The atmosphere was oppressive. "Forward!" Ivan Wassjutin, a very young fellow, almost a boy, was the first to come forward.

Behind him were two mountaineers from Caucasus; a Russian who had escaped from a Siberian prison followed the hillsmen. They had all been sentenced to corporal punishment. The verdict was read out loud, all those present standing up. Then followed the doctor's examination and the investigation of previous corporal punishment, and the doctor signed the report.

The document was handed to the convict, who had to certify in advance that he had received the punishment. The Russians obeyed and signed the papers; the letters which composed Wassjutin's signature were almost an inch apart, for his hand did not tremble, but fairly danced over the paper. The Caucasians could neither read nor write, and they did not understand Russian.

"Take your shirt off: Off with it!" The Caucasians failed to understand. A volunteer interpreted with many gestures, attempting to show them what was wanted. They stared sullenly, suspiciously, and without understanding. Finally they slowly undressed. The doctor approached one of them with a tube and an asculatation hammer, but the Caucasians jumped back terrified. Finally the doctor gave up in despair.

It was Bardunoff's turn. "Were you ever punished before?" "No, sir!" "Rub him!" A guard rubbed Bardunoff's body with a cloth; the skin reddened, and clear traces of former punishments became visible.

I stood near the doctor, whose face was flushed with shame.

"Ivan Wassjutin." Ivan neared the "horse."

"Off with all clothes," said the executioner. It was a long while before he grasped the meaning of the words.

"Lie down." Wassjutin mounted the "horse" astride.

"Take your hands off. Lie down; put your arms around the horse."

Wassjutin embraced the "horse." It was humiliating, horribly humiliating, to see a naked man stretched on that "horse" and awaiting the cruel lash. Chruspel, the executioner, looked like a dog into the inspector's face.

"Thirty rods." Chruspel picked up a bundle of rods, drew one out of the bindle with astonishing agility, retired a step, and waited.

"Go ahead!" The rod whistled through the air once or twice before the inspector counted one. Then another whistling sound, and a red stripe was seen on the quaking body. "Two, three, four, five."

Chruspel threw the rod away and took up another. He walked over to the other side of the horse. Five more blows fell on the other side of the body.

Every five blows required another rod, and Chruspel changed his position for each rod. The sound of the rod whistling through the air almost broke one's heart, and the interval between two blows seemed like an eternity.

The inspector counted: "Twenty-nine, thirty."

Wassjutin rose on the horse and sat astride. His eyes were filled with tears. "Get off!"

"Two and a half minutes," said the doctor.

I thought it had lasted an hour.

Then came the Caucasians' turn. Chruspel laid them down on the horse one after another. He used the knout on them "in accordance with the verdict." A look at the inspector explained to Chruspel what he was to do. He grasped the knout in the middle, which is the punishment of the "half knout."

Bardunoff trembled and shivered. He looked helpless like a hunted rabbit, and attempted to smile. Chruspel poked him in the ribs. "Lie down." Bardunoff convulsively clasped the horse and pulled himself together. Chruspel swung the knoot with an ominous movement. This was not a punishment "in accordance with the verdict of the court;" this was a private transaction, according to the customs of the Sakhalin prison inspectors.

The room was perfectly still; not a breath was heard.

Chruspel gazed inquiringly at the inspector. The latter looked about for a moment in confusion, glanced at the doctor and me, and finally made a sign to the executioner. Chruspel grasped the "half knout." A sigh of relief was heard from everyone in the room. Bardunoff's body trembled convulsively. Heaven knows what terrible blows the man had expected. For the comparatively weak, yet cruel, lash seemed to him child's play.

"Talk about the punishments of today," complained the inspector. "They were different in my days. Formerly the punished convict had to thank the inspector for the knout."

"But why?"

"For the instruction. It was the custom formerly. He had to get up, bow down to the ground, and say: 'Thanks, your honor, for teaching me, a knave and a fool.'

"Now things are different. There's no system. It's the fault of the humanitarians."

There are many inspectors who cannot imagine an unwhipped convict. A convict who has never been whipped is in their eyes no convict.

One of these inspectors, called the Iron Nose, left a memorable reputation.

In the morning at roll call he used to muster the convicts to see who had escaped the knout longer than it was healthy for him.

"Well, sonny, why are you standing so disrespectfully? You have one foot an inch ahead of the other. Come, now, my son, lie down."

When the convict behaved himself well—that is, stood without seeming to breathe, and perfectly motionless, so that the Iron Nose could find no fault with him, he used to say:

"Here, you Sunday-school boy, come here. Lie down, my dear. Executioner, give him a few, but real hot ones!"

"But why, your honor?"

"You dare to speak? Lie down!"

The only unwhipped convict in the place was his cook, who really understood cooking to perfection. For this reason he was under the particular protection of the inspector's wife.

"Don't you dare to touch Gregor," she warned her husband. One day she went on a prolonged visit, and when she returned her husband looked at her sheepishly. "You had Gregor knouted?" exclaimed the wife, in horror.

"Yes, my angel, I had to have him lashed; don't be angry, my darling!"

I was considered one of the most heartless inspectors in the service. When he was sober there was no softer spoken man on the island. He was in the habit of addressing the convicts as "dear boy," "little brother," "angel," and hardly said anything without adding: "The Lord be with you."

He used to beckon a convict with his little finger: "Come here, my dear fellow, lie down; we shall sprinkle you some."

The convict fell at his feet. "Why, your honor? Pardon me."

"Tut, tut, my beloved; what are you saying? Am I angry with you? I have nothing against you. Lie down, my good boy. And because you spoke we will add five more." "Mercy, your honor." "Well, now, my dear boy. This is not at all nice. Your master says: 'Lie down,' and you do not rush to obey. Five more. Lie down, brother."

"Now, that's better, my dear. The Lord be with you. Sprinkle him, Ivan. Slower, harder. Don't hurry. Take your time." And when the convict howled with pain he would add: "Never mind, never mind, hold out. The Lord suffered, too, and we must follow Him."

Former Methods.

"When I used to come to roll call," boasted K., "I was in the habit of saying: 'Good morning, dogs. Good morning, jailbirds.' And they always replied, joyfully: 'Good morning, your honor.' For they knew that I was in good humor. If I came and did not call them dogs they knew that something was brewing. When I ordered knouting they fainted with fear. I used to say: 'Knouts and spades to dig a grave.' I wanted to make them believe that some one would be knouted to death. My assistants pretended that they were calming me. The convicts were wallowing in the dust before me, and wept for mercy. But corporal punishment is no good. In my opinion nothing beats solitary confinement. Worse than knouting. Two weeks of solitary brings them all to their senses. Come, and I will show you."

We entered a gangway which was narrow and dark. On both sides were narrow cages, with tiny windows in each door. The air in the gangway made breathing impossible. It smelled like a dog kennel. The moment we entered the gangway blood-curdling oaths and cries were heard on all sides. The convicts howled in frenzy and attempted to burst their doors. I was reminded of a madhouse and of Dante's Inferno.

"Let Gussoff out," commanded the inspector.

The guard approached his cage. From the cell arose a maddened roar: "Don't come near, don't come near; I will murder you!"

"Well, perhaps you'd better leave him," calmly remarked K.

"Don't you see now that this is more effective than knouting? Knouting is nothing."

W. DORASHEVITSCH.

Senseless Display.

Sensible Americans are disposed to laugh when they read that King Edward of England has thrown the world of extreme fashion—those who live for tailors and dressmakers—into a turmoil by changing the crease in his trousers, but they will be disposed to applaud Queen Alexandra if her latest example prove the vogue. The vulgarity of the display of diamonds and other gewgaws has become outrageous in England. Therefore the queen is frowning upon the barbarous display and is setting the example and the fashion by wearing studiously simple ornaments, such as a little brooch or small collar. These modest ornaments shine conspicuously by contrast with the coronets, ropes, sunbursts and "tararas." Let us hope, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that the fashion of simplicity will go so far that the prevailing habit in America among the millionaires of carrying around with them a whole jewelry shop and of being robbed of their wares continuously will fall into desuetude.

Didn't Seem Impossible.

"Do you think you could learn to love me?" he asked the lady, as he looked into her trembling orbs.

"Well," she said, archly, "popular education has advanced with such rapid strides that one can almost learn anything in these days!"—Stray Stories.

TWENTY YEARS OF IT.

Emaciated by Diabetes; Tortured With Gravel and Kidney Pains.

Henry Soule, cobbler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me eight years ago, I've reached 70 and hope to live many years longer. But twenty years ago I had kidney trouble so bad I could not work. Backache was persistent and it was agony to lift anything. Gravel, whirling headaches, dizziness and terrible urinary disorders ran me down from 184 to 100 pounds. Doctors told me I had diabetes and could not live. I was wretched and hopeless when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they cured me eight years ago and I've been well ever since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

"The Simple Life"

Proper Food is Really the First Step in Right Living.

One of the evils of our complex modern way of living, is our unnatural and unhealthy foods.

To have really good health and a good stomach it is necessary to eat simple nourishing food. EGG-O-SEE is the ideal food, and reaches the proper requirements in this direction more nearly than any other cereal now on the market.

To make EGG-O-SEE the kernels of the choicest California white wheat, are first cleansed by brushes, then thoroughly steam cooked, then flaked and crisped to a maple tint and delicately flavored with natural fruit juice and pure grain sugar.

In these delicious flakes, lies the mighty strength-giving power of the whole wheat grain that evenly nourishes every part of the body, and gives physical and mental energy that means splendid health and successful endeavor.

EGG-O-SEE A large package at any grocery 10c THE EGG-O-SEE CO. Quincy, Ill.

ODDITIES OF INVENTION.

Prof. Balardi, of Turin, has succeeded in perfecting his invention of photographing the eye and advocates its practical use for diagnosis of diseases of that organ.

A French engineer named Otto has invented an apparatus for purifying drinking water at home; its capacity is 60 gallons an hour, and its cost about the same as that of an electric incandescent light. Ozone is generated, which kills all germs in the water.

In some parts of the west where irrigation is much depended upon, a "current motor" is in use which, by an ingenious use of levers and iron blades, makes the water of flowing streams pump itself. The pressure of the current causes the blade to swing backward and forward, and the force thus exerted is communicated to machinery which runs a pump.

The recent classification at the British patent office shows that cooking is the popular subject of invention, having been the subject of 2,575 British patents in 45 years, or an average of 72 a year. Umbrellas brought out 1,457 inventions, and hats 1,411. Invention tends to run in grooves, 1895 and 1897 reflecting the enormous development in cycles, while motor vehicle inventions have doubled since 1900.

BIBLICAL BALM.

If you have the blues, read the twenty-seventh Psalm.

If people seem unkind, read the fifteenth chapter of John.

If you are all out of sorts, read the twelfth chapter of Hebrews.

If you find the world growing small and yourself great, read the nineteenth Psalm.

If you are losing confidence in men, read the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

If you are discouraged about your work, read the one hundred and twenty-sixth Psalm.

If you cannot have your own way in everything, keep silent and read the third chapter of James.

BABY'S INSTINCT

Shows He Knew What Food to Stick To

Forwarding a photo of a splendidly handsome and healthy young boy, a happy mother writes from an Ohio town:

"The enclosed picture shows my 4-year-old Grape-Nuts boy.

"Since he was 2 years old he has eaten nothing but Grape-Nuts. He demands and gets this food three times a day. This may seem rather unusual, but he does not care for anything else after he has eaten his Grape-Nuts, which he uses with milk or cream, and then he is through with his meal. Even on Thanksgiving day he refused turkey and all the good things that make up that great dinner, and ate his dish of Grape-Nuts and cream with the best results and none of the evils that the other foolish members of the family experienced.

"He is never sick, has a beautiful complexion, and is considered a very handsome boy. May the Postum Company prosper and long continue to furnish their wholesome food!" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

PROGRESS OR VANDALISM.

When we get Niagara harnessed
And her useless cliffs and crags
Have been dried to feed the yearnings
Of our yawning money bags;
What a joy will thrill our bosoms—
All romantic nonsense drowned—
As we hear her torrents thunder
Through the wheel pit underground!

Then we'll blast away Goat island,
Turn it into building blocks,
Put a turbine in the whirlpool,
Build shot towers down the rocks.
How we'll pity our poor forbears,
Prating of aesthetic taste,
While allowing, thoughtless fellows,
All those kilowatts to waste!

Forward, Spirit of Progression!
Nature's still a giddy shirk.
Tear away her fancy toggings,
Get her into trim for work.
Turn the Adirondack forest
Into neat and useful planks;
Straighten out the crooked Hudson,
Line with piers her grassy banks.

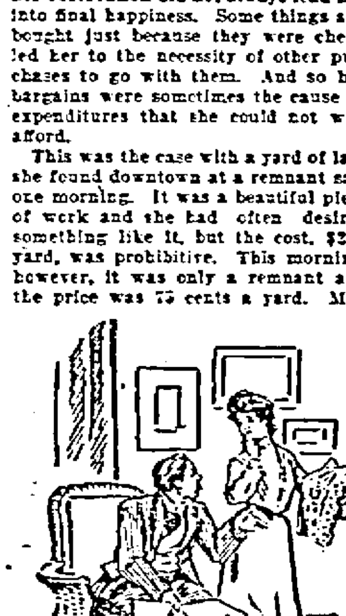
Crush the Dunderberg for pavements,
Make the Palisades cement,
Fill the Catskills up with signboards—
Lots of good rock space to rent.
Rip the redwoods into shingles,
Sow the Yellowstone to wheat,
Turn the geysers into laundries
And the bear and deer to meat.

What are mere aesthetic fancies,
Hill or vale or wood or vine,
To the graceful curves and meaning
Of the pleasing dollar sign?
—N. Y. Tribune.

A Disputed Remnant

MRS. TRYON'S keen appreciation for a bargain when it came under her observation did not always lead her into final happiness. Some things she bought just because they were cheap led her to the necessity of other purchases to go with them. And so her bargains were sometimes the cause of expenditures that she could not well afford.

This was the case with a yard of lace she found downtown at a remnant sale one morning. It was a beautiful piece of work and she had often desired something like it, but the cost, $2 a yard, was prohibitive. This morning, however, it was only a remnant and the price was 75 cents a yard. Mrs.



"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH IT?"

Tryon did not hesitate. The coveted fabric was in her possession when she arrived at home.

"What are you going to do with it?" her husband asked, after he had admired the lace in his clumsy way. "There don't seem to be much to do with."

Mrs. Tryon smiled condescendingly. "Why, I'll make a waist of it, of course."

"Of that?" her husband asked, in astonishment, as he noticed the flimsy character of the lace.

"Not exactly, you goose," she replied. "I mean I'll trim a waist with it."

"Huh," responded the husband, "I guess it isn't such a bargain after all if you've got to buy something more to go with it."

"Well," pouted the lady. "I need a nice waist, anyway."

A few days later she came home from a strenuous morning in a silk department with three yards of waist material. It had cost her $3 a yard, but as she explained to her lord and provider, "I couldn't get anything cheap that would look well with that fine lace." For several days she planned and planned how she would make up the new waist, and when she finally made up her mind she called in her neighbors and had an exhibition of the goods and a descriptive lecture on how it was to be transformed into the dearest waist that ever was. To all of which the neighboring women agreed and each showed the proper degree of envy over the bargain. Shortly after the women had gone, a carriage drove up to the Tryon mansion and a styl-

MRS. TRYON MET HER AT THE DOOR.

ishly dressed woman alighted. Mrs. Tryon met her at the door.

"Is this where Mrs. Tryon lives?" the woman inquired.

"I am Mrs. Tryon."

"Oh, I'm so glad to have found you," the visitor went on with a sigh of relief. "I've been searching for you for several days. There has been an awkward mistake made, but I'm sure it can be straightened out now."

"Indeed," hummed Mrs. Tryon, utterly at a loss to fathom her visitor.

"Yes. You see, I am having an exquisite dress made. It will cost over $200 when it is finished, and it is to be trimmed with lace. I got what I thought would be sufficient lace, but when the dressmaker got far enough along she discovered we were going to be about a yard short. I found that there was just another yard of the lace in the store, and I ordered them to send it out. I forgot all about it for several days until the dressmaker asked me for the lace again, and then I found out it had never come."

Mrs. Tryon began to be nervous.

"When I went to the store to see about it," continued the visitor, "I was told that the lace had been sent to me, but that it was returned, and the driver told them that I did not want it. Of course that was one of those silly mistakes they are always making. They probably took it to the wrong house and the driver was told that the lace had never been ordered. Anyway, when they looked for the remnant it was gone—sold, they said, on a bargain counter for 75 cents a yard. I paid $2 for mine. The clerk remembered that you had bought it, but they did not know your address. I went

"YOU'RE A VICIOUS, UGLY OLD CAT."

to where the directory said, but you had moved."

There was a pause for a moment and the visitor looked inquiringly at Mrs. Tryon.

"Well," slowly inquired Mrs. Tryon.

"Well," echoed the visitor, "I've come for the lace."

Mrs. Tryon, with great calmness and a keen appreciation of the situation, replied: "Indeed."

There was another awkward pause.

"Why, of course," the visitor went on, a trifle nettled by the seeming indifference of her hostess. "What do you suppose I've been running this town over for the last few days? Just to get acquainted with you?"

"Whatever your object," Mrs. Tryon responded, a bit nettled herself, "your trouble was useless."

"Do you mean to say that you won't give me the lace?" The visitor was on her feet and her eyes were flashing.

"You certainly have grasped my meaning," retorted Mrs. Tryon.

"But it's mine. I can't finish my dress without it. Why, it will ruin everything. The dress cost me $200, I tell you. Surely you'll be lady enough to sell it to me. It only cost you 75 cents."

"I couldn't think of parting with it," Mrs. Tryon interrupted. "Besides, I'm just ready to make it into a waist."

"I'll give you $2 for it," the thoroughly excited woman went on.

"I've already spent $9 for material to go with it."

"Will you take $15?"

"Never."

"You're a vicious, ugly old cat," the visitor snapped, and the door was generously slammed behind her by Mrs. Tryon.

"I'd have let her have it for $15," Mrs. Tryon said as she was telling her husband about it that evening, "if she had only been decent about it. But the hussy insulted me by her superior manner. I'd have liked to make that money, though. Fourteen dollars and twenty-five cents is a pretty good profit to make on one piece of 75 cent lace. I might have got a real nice waist for that."

"Yes," Tryon put in, "and you'll never enjoy wearing that waist now because you'll always be thinking how you lost $14.25 by keeping it."

"Well, there's one satisfaction," Mrs. Tryon added, thoughtfully. "That hussy can't match that lace and she'll have to throw away what she has and buy a whole new trimming. That'll cost her $20 or $30."

So that now there are two very unhappy women in town, all because a wagon driver made a little mistake.—Kansas City Star.

Coast-Lines and Character.

In an address delivered before the Section of Anthropology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. E. L. Blackshear maintains the proposition that the scarcity of islands, peninsulas and bays along most of the coast-line of continental Africa has indirectly exerted a profound influence on the character of the inhabitants of Africa, by isolating them from all the great world movements of history. Deprived of the stimulus of commercial and maritime influences, they have remained stationary and dormant with regard to the organic life of the human species. These characteristics, Mr. Blackshear thinks, have not yet been bred out of most of the descendants of African natives transported to this country in slavery days.—Youth's Companion.

Temperance Made in Germany.

Germany continues to supply the world with temperance lessons, notwithstanding the fact that it is commonly regarded as one of the greatest of drinking countries. The announcement comes that German chemists have discovered a method of making beer which will have no alcohol in it. And, of course, without alcohol there will be no "fuddle." At various other times there have come indications of strong temperance sentiments in Germany. If that country is going in for boozeless beer and wine that will carry with it no sting of the serpent, the total abstainer will not have to search far to find his earthly paradise.—Troy Times.

Thought It Was Empty.

Cholly—I have a beastly cold in my head.

Molly—Well, that's something.—Cleveland Leader.

His Method.

"Is he a good advertiser?"

"Yes, his wife goes calling every day."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What Dame Fashion Directs

TWO FORMS OF THE LONG, LOOSE COAT.

The smart coat of the day is the white French serge that reaches to the hem of the gown. It may be in dead white or in cream. Serge is the thing.

It is not bad economy to indulge in one of these wraps, for they are most charming for summer, and really could be made to do good service for the evening wrap in winter, charged a bit by the addition of heavy cord and lace. They clean beautifully.

They are made semi-fitting and double-breasted, lined with China silk, and some have big pockets, some a strap or two at the back. They look suitable for outing wear; they may be worn any time of the day or evening.

A close second to the coat of white serge is the one made of linen crash, also long. It is trimmed with braid, either simply or elaborately, and may be all white or have a touch of color in cuffs and collar. Colored velvet collars and cuffs are pretty on the serge coats, fashioned on the box order, and we have in mind a pretty one, creamy in tone, with green velvet to set it off. This will be exceptionally pretty in the early days of fall, when green, for some reason or other is apt to be so pleasing.

Black silk coats, of supple faille and soft peau de soie, made with basques, have met with some favor, and promise to be a feature of fall styles. It is a coat that can be worn with so many skirts, and there is a strong tendency towards the purchase of the separate skirt nowadays. The black wrap looks well with a black and white check skirt, with one of black silk, with summery dresses. Some colored silk wraps are seen, one of very good style was noticed, a faille coat worn with a Henrietta skirt of electric blue, the latter a shade darker than the coat.

Black and white promises to be a fashion this year affected by those who hold themselves exclusive, and in one costume will be seen the different degrees of black given by wool, silk and velvet. The white touch employed will be the sparing use of rare lace.

Hats of black and white a few years ago were very elegant, and doubtless the milliners will repeat those successes the coming season.

Last year broadcloth was the material of the winter; henrietta may take its place this year, and a very accommodating material this is; drapes so easily. It will be especially good in the black and white combination.

The pleated skirt has been done to death, and we are glad the circular skirt is pushing it to the wall. The latter is graceful and, when well made, hangs very prettily. Two styles of circular skirt are shown; the two-piece one with a seam in the back and another in the middle of the front, and the skirt circular on the sides with a front gore. We notice a few good summer dresses made with the triple flounce, but these are becoming only to tall women.

Sleeves for fall will be, for tailored suits, on the leg-of-mutton or the coat-sleeve order. For afternoons we are again promised the elbow sleeve. Furriers are to display before so very long deep fur cuffs to wear with the short sleeve when cold days are upon us, a return to the wristlets worn by our grandmothers. For evening wear, ballroom occasions, the sleeve may be but a mere strap. We doubt if there is much change from the sleeve fashions obtaining last year.

For wear with thin dresses the undersllp is a necessity, and now batiste is the material preferred to silk for these garments on which depend much of the set of the outer dress. An effective costume for a woman with gray hair is a black swiss dotted with white and worn over a slip of violet batiste. And, by the way, black swiss dotted with white makes up very charmingly, and is not so commonly used as to be over-popular. With such a dress velvet ribbon, either white or black, would be pretty to use for belt and with the stock. Velvet ribbons will be much seen the coming season. We are glad to chronicle the return of this pretty trimming.

The Simple Summer Frock

It is a growing fad with rich ladies this season to throw off in their country costuming all advertisement of wealth, all display. Glimpses as they drive forth from their beautiful country homes, flash by in their automobiles, show frocks marked by sweet simplicity. In winter, at opera and ball they can wear their satins and chions, but in summer they play, at least in the morning, at the simple life.

Many a grand dame these days is appearing in a print frock that may have

NO FUSS ABOUT THIS COSTUME.

cost a dime a yard, a dress unadorned with lace or frills. How long this wholesome fashion is to last it is hard to tell, but it has about it refreshing novelty.

We feel moved to say, "I told you so," for we have always held it possible for a woman to be acceptably gowned in summer at small money outlay. Use good patterns, get becoming colors that will not fade at the first washing, and with care concerning accessories you may dress well and inexpensively some four months of the year. Belts of the material of the dress are popular and cheap; stocks may be made of a scrap of insertion edged with a scrap of lace; a fluffy becoming veil matching the color of the print dress may be purchased for a half dollar or so. White canvas shoes are sold now at a reduction, and tan shoes are very good with the light dresses worn of a morning.

White duck hats, if clean, are very pretty and summery, and come in a variety of shapes, one surely can find a becoming style. They add to the desired simplicity, perhaps, more than the lingerie hat. For afternoon wear, the latter is very attractive, and one can buy a pattern and at home easily copy those sold at the milliners at a fancy price. They are trimmed with a little ribbon, are never fussy.

A plain bolero can be transformed into a dressy affair by edging sleeves, collar and bottom of coat with narrow double frills of lace. These come ready-made, and though not very fine, they are effective and not cost much. Of course the frills can be made by oneself of fine material at less than the stores charge; but it takes time, and time seems the most precious thing in these days of strenuous living, of days surely not as long as they used to be. The little linen boleros need not be trimmed at all, unless with flat white braid or straps of white linen.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

AT 96 SHE ENJOYS HER PIPE

While in Passenger Station Aged Woman Takes Pleasure in a Quiet Smoke.

Kansas City.—While hundreds of travelers were moving around in the Union depot suffering from the heat the other day, there was one woman, 96 years old, who seemed to enjoy her stay.

She was Mrs. Nancy Quibble, whose home is near Bentonville, Ark. She moved over near a north side window, produced a tobacco pouch, and filled an old clay pipe. Lighting it, she leaned back comfortably in her seat in the women's waiting room and seemed to forget her surroundings. A passenger director made her go to the smoking apartment.

"Yes, I'm 96 years old," she said. "I began smoking when I was 30. In the 66 years past I 'spect I've smoked nigh onto a car of tobacco. I never am sick. I'm a-goin' to Keokuk, Ia., to visit my son-in-law. It's the first time I've been away from home for 20 years."

She shook the ashes from her pipe and went back to the women's waiting room. Soon she was napping.

BAD CLERK FOR BUSINESS.

Couldn't Dissemble When It Came to Answering Questions of Customers.

An Arctic explorer was praising the late William Ziegler, whose great wealth went in the past to fit so many expeditions of discovery in the white north, relates the San Antonio Press.

"He was a man of the alertest wit," the explorer said. "I never saw his equal in hitting off a person's character in an opposite story. Once, I remember, he was describing a flour manufacturer of loose morals.

"Mr. Ziegler said the manufacturer was like a certain grocer who called his clerk up before him one day and said:

"'That lady who just went out—didn't I hear her ask for fresh laid eggs?'

"'Yes, sir,' the clerk answered.

"'And you said we hadn't any?'

"'Yes, sir; that is correct.'

"The grocer, purple with rage, yelled: 'Didn't you see me lay those eggs myself on the counter not ten minutes ago! You are discharged, you mendacious scoundrel, and see that you don't look to me for a reference, either.'"

Sound as a Dollar.

Monticello, Minn., Aug. 7th.—Mr. J. W. Moore of this place stands as a living proof of the fact that Bright's Disease, even in the last stages, may be perfectly and permanently cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Moore says: "In 1898, three reputable physicians after a careful examination told me that I would die with Bright's Disease inside of a year. My feet and ankles and legs were badly swollen; I could hardly stand on my feet and had given up all hopes of getting cured, when a traveling salesman told me that he himself had been cured of Bright's Disease two years before.

"He said he had taken to his bed and expected to die with it, but that he had been cured by a remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I commenced taking them at once and I am thankful to say that they saved my life. After a short treatment I was completely restored to good health and I am now as sound as a dollar."

The principal difficulty in the way of making goats an article of commerce on the live stock market is that they might bear the price of those goats which now masquerade as spring lambs.—Omaha Bee.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

The World's Greatest Skin Cure and Sweetest Emollient—Positively Unrivaled.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all else fails. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, speedily soothing and healing the most distressing cases.

There is a town in Germany of the name of Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. What a picnic for a suburban train conductor!

The Maintenance of Way forces of the Erie are now engaged in laying 250 miles of 90 pound steel rails on the main track. A larger mileage has never been laid in any one year before. The Erie has always been noted for its good track, and the management finds that it is necessary to use a heavier rail on account of the weight of the several hundred new engines that have been purchased in the last two years. Much of the rail being removed has only been in track four or five years and will be used on branch lines.

If 'twere only conscience that made cowards of us all, there would be no lack of bravery in the world.—Puck.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all Druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There is no day without its bomb, in Russia.—Buffalo Express.

Tell Others About Pusheck's-Kuro.

Lots of people would get well if they would take the right medicine. Let them know what this remedy will do for Rheumatism, Weakness, for Blood and Nerves. Dr. C. Pusheck, Chicago. Advice free.

It's really remarkable how often the one-man idea arrives.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Fame is all right in its way, but fortune outweighs it.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Borrowing Money on a New Plan

The co-operative plan of borrowing money inaugurated by the progressive loan firm of Krager Bros. of Thief River Falls, Minnesota, deserves and will have the hearty co-operation and endorsement of everyone wishing to borrow money secured by first mortgage on improved Minnesota farm lands. Their plan has in view the negotiation of farm loans for the borrower at lower rates of interest, and on more liberal terms than the majority of the borrowers have been able to secure. All parties desiring to borrow money this fall, either to pay up their present loan or for other purposes, securing such loan by first mortgage upon improved Minnesota farm lands on the most reasonable terms and at low rates of interest for a term of years have an opportunity of saving money by joining them in their co-operative movement. Write them at once, giving your name, postoffice address, amount of loan desired, and value and description of the land that will be offered as security for the loan.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhoea and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

Tumors Conquered Without Operations

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Mrs. Fox and Miss Adams.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use and write Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Read these strong letters from grateful women who have been cured:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (First Letter.)

"In looking over your book I see that your medicine cures Tumor of the Uterus. I have been to a doctor and he tells me I have a tumor. I will be more than grateful if you can help me, as I do so dread an operation."—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut St., Bradford, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (Second Letter.)

"I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine.

"Eighteen months ago my monthlies stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician, and was told that I had a tumor on the uterus and would have to undergo an operation.

"I soon after read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed, the tumor is entirely gone. I have again been examined by the physician and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my monthlies around once more; and I am entirely well. I shall never be without a bottle of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the house."—Fannie D. Fox, Bradford, Pa.

Another Case of Tumor Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"About three years ago I had intense pain in my stomach, with cramps and raging headaches. The doctor prescribed for me, but finding that I did not get any better he examined me and, to my surprise, declared I had a tumor in the uterus.

"I felt sure that it meant my death warrant, and was very disheartened. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctoring, but the tumor kept growing, till the doctor said that nothing but an operation would save me. Fortunately I corresponded with my aunt in the New England States, who advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before submitting to an operation, and I at once started taking a regular treatment, finding to my great relief that my general health began to improve, and after three months I noticed that the tumor had reduced in size. I kept on taking the Compound, and in ten months it had entirely disappeared without an operation, and using no medicine but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and words fail to express how grateful I am for the good it has done me."—Miss Luella Adams, Colonnade Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all ailing women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the bulk coffee he sells you. How *can* he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—or with what—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how *can* you expect purity and uniform quality?

LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

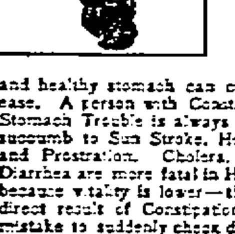
LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

In each package of LION COFFEE you get one full pound of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.)

(Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.



Mull's Grape Tonic (FREE) FOR Hot Weather Dangers

CONSTIPATION STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLE

No one with regular bowels and healthy stomach can contract disease. A person with Constipation and Stomach Trouble is always the first to succumb to Sun Stroke, Heat Debility and Prostration. Cholera, Colic and Diarrhea are more fatal in Hot Weather because vitality is lower—they are the direct result of Constipation. It is a mistake to suddenly check diarrhea, the danger is Blood Poison. A physic is also dangerous as it weakens the patient and reduces vitality. Treat the cause with Mull's Grape Tonic. Constipation and its attending ills are caused by decaying or dying bowels and intestines — Mull's Grape Tonic revives and strengthens the Bowels so that they are enabled to act naturally and eject the poison from the system, everybody should take it during hot weather. It wards off disease, builds up the system and purifies the blood. Typhoid Fever and Appendicitis are unknown in families where Mull's Grape Tonic is employed. As a Stomach Tonic it is unequaled.

SUFFERED ALL HIS LIFE.

The endorsement of E. B. McCurdy of Troy, Ohio, proves that the severest forms of Constipation are promptly cured by Mull's Grape Tonic — He says:

"I gave your Tonic a thorough trial. It is the only remedy that will cure constipation. I do not believe anyone suffered more therefrom than I, as I had been afflicted with it all my life. For days my bowels would not act and then only by the use of strong cathartics that were fast ruining my health. My Stomach and Liver were deranged and I suffered with inward piles, the pains of which would at times raise me off my chair. I spent much money with various doctors and medicines to no avail.

Soon after I started Mull's Grape Tonic my bowels began to move regularly—the pains left me and my general health built up rapidly.

I heartily recommend it as an absolute cure which I am a living witness."

Until Mull's Grape Tonic was put on the American market there was no cure for Constipation. Let us send you a bottle free to-day to show you that it will do all we claim.

Good for Ailing Children and Nursing Mothers.

FREE BOTTLE COUPON

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name, for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic, Stomach Tonic, Constipation Cure and Blood Purifier, to MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 147 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill. Give full address and write plainly. The $1.00 bottle contains nearly three times the 50c. size. At drug stores. The genuine has a date and number stamped on the label—take no other from your druggist.

PATENTS 48 page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D.C.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 73 W. Adams St., Chicago

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.—G 2086

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Minneapolis. WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION DULUTH.

Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

THE NEW NORTH.

PARK & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

C. M. PARK, EDITOR AND MANAGER

With automobiles running down, wounding and killing people, and with base ball fans assaulting umpires, peace officers are having mighty strenuous times these dog days.

Mr. Bryan said that it was no time to talk of government ownership, but government control, at the banquet in Madison two weeks since. Well, that is a long step forward. Up to within six years, the corporations controlled the government, in many respects, so turn about is fair play.

The graft net has brought Chas. F. Pfister, the Milwaukee millionaire, political boss, etc., to the surface charged with accepting $14,000 from the Wisconsin Rendering Co. for disbursement to engineer the garbage disposal to said company. The indictment alleges that Mr. Pfister converted this money to his own use, but he strenuously denies it.

The telegrapher's strike on the Northern Pacific promised disaster on the start, just at this time when the road is congested with travel to Portland, but it seems the situation is cleared. The company imported new men, many operators remained at their posts, and beyond delay to a few freight trains, traffic was not seriously injured.

Unions among operators, as well as other callings, are essential and almost necessary to protect from the greed of corporations. But when unions are misled by some leaders as they were in the late teamster's strike in Chicago, and as it would seem in the operator's strike, the unions become boomerangs, reacting on the strikers.

All members of unions should have some sense and appreciation of moral responsibilities. The Northern Pacific has some rights at this time, as well as the operators. And so have the patrons of the road. Thousands of people bought tickets before the strike. And if the purposes of the union should prevail, if the strike tied up the passenger trains as the operators hoped, much suffering to the passengers would be the result. Perhaps collisions and accidents would have caused death to many people. And in such cases, the moral responsibility would rest on the operators who deserted their posts. The railroad company would be responsible financially, but money cannot compensate for loss of life.

If the statement of the railroad company is correct, the present pay roll of operators, from $65 to $95 per month, is more than they are receiving in the middle west, so that could not have been a just cause for the strike. And taken at the time it was, when thousands might have been inconvenienced or injured, the operators failed to receive the sympathy of people generally, without which strikers seldom succeed.

LAY SERMON.

Who so keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from trouble. Proverbs, 21:23.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings. Proverbs, 22:29.

Probably the wisest man never will be able to even approximately estimate the damage resulting from too much talking. I do not mean public speaking or conversation on legitimate subjects. The world always has placed a high estimate on the "gift of gab." There is something in the glib speech, the graceful pose and flowing periods of oratory that appeals to the people and arouses in us the best and sometimes the worst. Given discretion and self control, the genuine orator is one of the strongest factors in influencing and directing men for good or evil.

It is in our private conversations, our so called heart to heart talks, that danger lurks. Public speaking involves generalities. Private confabulation promotes invidiousness. We are all very much alike in imparting and inviting confidences. And no one is more in need of discretion and self repression than he who unbosoms himself in the communion of private friendship. Burns gives us the best advice:

"Aye free, aff han' your story tell,
When wi' a bosom crony;
But still keep something to yoursel'
Ye scarcely tell to ony."

There is sound philosophy in that. If we would all heed that homely counsel how many heart-aches would be avoided how many enmities forestalled. But herein we fail. We mean no harm in criticising our friend to our friend. We assume, as a matter of course, that our confidences will be respected, that our wise and discreet friend will lock our communications in his heart and let us keep the key. Confidence begets confidence, and the gossip becomes mutual. We feel that the chum would be mighty mean who failed to tell us some secret in return for our own. So in the strictest secrecy, crossing our heart that we will never, no never, we discuss the inanity of Flora McFlimsy and the vapidity of Algernon Skylight. Perhaps, if the twilight lasts long enough, we traverse half the circle of our friends and pick our little flaws in the characters of a dozen or more.

Now there is no malice in this. We all abhor slander, deprecate scandal and despise gossip. We wouldn't have said a word, we should have locked our lips in eternal reticence had we imagined the possibility of a leak. Alas! we acted on the supposition that our confidante had no other bosom friends, that we were the onliest of the only. What an absurd presumption. If there is anything earthly that approaches infinity it is our capacity for chumming. There is room in our hearts for any number of the dearest of the dear, and this, with our facility for "off with the old, on with the new," makes an endless chain, multiplies our friendships and lengthens and displays our gossip like the tail of a comet.

Most of us have had this experience. These little pledges to secrecy are usually made with a small, perhaps an unconscious mental reservation. This is a sort of sham loyalty which bids us ignore our promises, remove the ban of secrecy and empty our consciousness into the receptive minds of our intimates. And so our secrets will out. We find that the little gossip we thought so harmless has winged itself like the thistle down and floated to the uttermost parts of our social circle. The consequences are just such as should have been anticipated had we paused to reflect. Feelings are wounded. Anger is excited. Friendships of years are severed. Smiles are changed to frowns. The sweet little amenities we have been accustomed to are transformed in the icy stare and the cold shoulder.

This matter of gossip is one of the curious and baffling problems of life. While it is the source of irreparable injury there is generally no malign motive. Usually it is without motive except as a pastime or a makeshift for conversation. People talk about their neighbors because they have nothing else to talk about. Have you ever considered the prevalence of intellectual dearth? Have you observed that there are minds which are arid, deserts where only a few scrubby thoughts grow like cacti on the sandy wastes? When such minds meet then comes the tug of gossip.

I may be called an extremist on this subject. But here is a plain and indisputable proposition: Whatsoever word is productive of injury should be left unspoken. Every criticism of another is likely to produce double injury, because it prejudices the mind of its recipient and is almost sure to reach its subject. Therefore those words should not be uttered. Whatever may be our opinion on the subject, and however good our intentions, we cannot refute the logic of the situation.

The great weakness of gossip is that it is absolutely unnecessary. In the multitudinous affairs of the world there are general subjects enough to supply material for perpetual conversation. But if the argumentum ad hominem is necessary to our enjoyment surely there is some good in our friends about which we may converse. It is better, and, to the right minded, easier, to speak good than evil. What, then, the true principle? Clearly, if there is good to say of our neighbor, say it; if not, silence is golden. The Proverbialist has expressed it fully: "Who so keepeth his mouth and tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles." The corollary of this is, say nothing of another which you would not say to him.

Sam Jones once preached a sermon on the text "Quit your meanness." Some people thought meanness was the principal ingredient in that sermon. I express no opinion on that question. But in preaching on this subject an appropriate text would be "mind your own business." We should reflect that none of us are without faults. It would be pretty hard to decide who among us is entitled to "first cast a stone." If we choose we can find occupation enough in mending our own fences. If we must be character tinkerers let us begin, as charity does, at home. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." "Mind your own business" is crude advice roughly given. It is allopathic. But we need heroic treatment sometimes. There are conditions in moral, intellectual and spiritual health which demand more than sugar coated philosophy or the little pills of sentiment. If there are any of us who are in that condition let us take our medicine. The dose may be bitter but it will cure. Let us in our own conduct test the proverbs of the text. Let us assert our superiority over our weaker selves. Let us suppress all impulses which tend to the injury of our neighbor and the impairment of our friendships. Let us be diligent in the business of charity, fraternity and kindness, and we shall not only find ourselves worthy to stand before kings, but we shall stand erect in the dignity of manhood and womanhood, "redeemed, regenerate and disinthralled" when the final test shall be made before the King of Kings. So mote it be.

$5.00 SHOES

265 pairs of Men's Russia, Patent Calf, French Calf and Vici Kid Oxfords will be sold at

$3.15

These shoes are the celebrated Pingree make and need no further comment.

H. LEWIS, Clothier.

BUNDY

In a hotly and closely contested game Sunday afternoon the Rhinelander Hubs met their Waterloo at this place by a score of 4 to 3. The game was interesting and exciting throughout, every inning showing a possibility to score, failure being due to the effective work of both pitchers and not until the last man was out in the ninth inning did the Hubs realize that their record of winning games had been broken. The game was witnessed by as large a crowd as Bundy could produce, and not a few from Rhinelander. A return game is under consideration. Following is the score:

the score:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bundy	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Rhinel'd'r	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Batteries, Barber and Bellis, Shultz and Sells.

Mrs. G. L. Bellis has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Cadillac, Mich.

James H. Worden has resigned the position as president and manager of the Worden Lumber Co. and is succeeded by McGeorge Bundy of Grand Rapids, Mich., former secretary. Mr. Worden has during his two and one half years' service put the plant in find operative condition, extended their railroad into the midst of their valuable tract of timber, and is now ready to leave his interests at Bundy and engage in looking after timber prospects of his own.

Guy Delong is now recovering from a painful injury to his thumb, which has laid him off duty for the past two weeks.

Several new residences have been erected this summer giving our town a look of prosperity.

The great increase of children of school age over last year has necessitated the building of a large addition to the school house. The corps of teachers will now number three.

Edward P. Faust, who for the past two years has filled the position of book-keeper and stenographer for the Worden Lumber Co., started Monday morning on his initial trip as salesman of lumber, lath and shingles. His grips did not contain many samples of his goods but he gave us the assurance that post office employees would be kept busy handling mail orders from now on. His many friends wish him all the success he predicts.

HAZELHURST.

Nels Anderson is entertaining his sister and friend from Rockford, Ill.

Theo. Bruette is entertaining his father from Fond du Lac this week.

Ed. DuBois of Tomahawk arrived Sunday for a visit with his brother Joe.

A little son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damask Friday August 4.

Miss Tena Anderson of Bark River is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Axel Anderson.

Ben Zimmers of Merrill, who has been visiting his brother, Walter returned to his home Sunday.

Rev. Voss, the German Lutheran minister preached to his congregation at the M. E. Church Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fisher are the happy parents of a baby girl, who came as a permanent guest Friday, August 4.

Miss Fondrick of Grand Rapids, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Low the past few weeks, returned to her home Saturday.

The Woodruff ball team played with the home team at this place Sunday. The game resulted in a defeat for Woodruff the score being 11 to 29.

Rev. A. Sater of Bessemer, Mich., held services for the Swedish people at this place at the M. E. Church Wednesday evening. He left for his home Thursday accompanied by his daughter, Miss Thea, who had been visiting at the home of the Misses Wikstrom.

MONICO.

D. M. Hyde, of Appleton, was in town Thursday.

Jake Lagon's house was struck by lightning Thursday.

There was a heavy hail storm here Thursday, damaging the crops.

The section crew found a man dead beside the track about a mile north of Pelican Lake. Have not learned his name.

Miss Ida Schoen of Minneapolis, is visiting her sister Mrs. B. F. Jillson.

Mrs. R. Rockwood, Mrs. H. Knoblaugh and Mrs. Hill and daughter did shopping in the city Friday.

O. B. Williams, of Minneapolis is here on business.

There will be Free Methodist services held in Monico next Sunday August 13.

If you are troubled with dizzy spells, headache, indigestion, constipation, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well and keep you well. If it fails get your money back. That's fair. 25 cents. J. J. Reardon.

Having taken the Jamieson residence 109 S. Pelham street, can accommodate a few boarders. Every thing first class. House has modern conveniences throughout, with hot and cold baths, electric lights, hot and cold water on all floors and furnace heat. J. L. Thompson, Prop. tf.

FOR RENT:—Office rooms over New North office—two front rooms.

A hand painted Japanese cup and saucer for 25c at the Racket Store.

WANTED—One hundred cords of stone. Inquire at the RHINELANDER BREWERY.

Ed. Leland, car clerk at the Soo depot and substitute mail carrier, is delivering the mail on Howard Reed's route this week, during the latter's absence. He will also do this work during the vacations of carriers Ray Marks and John Gilligan.

Griffin and Powers, expert piano tuners, will be here about the 15th. Voicing and regulating a specialty. Leave orders at Squier's jewelry store. tf.

Bert Marks, a former well known Rhinelander young man, spent part of last week in the city the guest of his brother, Ray Marks. Bert is now proprietor of a drug store at Park Falls and his many friends will be glad to learn he is prospering.

P. F. Seibel, proprietor of the Hub Clothing Store, is making preparations for the removal of his stock from the store's present quarters to the new location on Brown and Davenport Streets. Mr. Seibel intends to be nicely located and doing business by the 15th of this month.

It will wash and not rub off
This complexion all envy me,
It's no secret so I'll tell
Take thou Rocky Mountain Tea.
—J. J. Reardon.

Mrs. Adeline Patterson of Park Falls, state organizer for the United Order of Foresters, is in the city this week to organize a lodge of the order. She is meeting with excellent success and has secured a long list of charter members. Though a comparatively new order, several lodges exist in Wisconsin.

Mode & Iverson, the proprietors of the Schlitz Hotel on South Brown Street are about to make a number of improvements about the property among which will be a large two-story addition. This will increase the rooming capacity of the hotel to nearly double. The office and dining room are also to be greatly enlarged.

Supt. F. A. Lowell returned from his visit east Friday evening. While away Mr. Lowell visited relatives and friends at Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and the past two weeks has been conducting an institute at Ellsworth, this state. Mrs. Lowell will remain east a few weeks longer before returning.

"UNCLE JOSH" TONIGHT.

The tremendous and undisputed success of the new comedy drama "Uncle Josh Perkins," which is to be seen at Rhinelander tonight, is said to be due to more than one reason. In the first place "Uncle Josh Perkins" has what nine out of ten latter day so-called productions cannot lay legitimate claim to, an absolutely original plot, good dialogue and fourteen different and distinct types of characters. A scenic production complete to the most minute detail—the brilliancy of its collection of interpreters—with all of these features and an added list of high-class specialties in its favor, there is no other lot but that of unbounded success due "Uncle Josh Perkins" and all indications point towards its local reception being one of the most successful of the present season.

LEGALS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
August 4th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on October 6th, 1905, viz: Wissle Weizel, of Keelers, Wis., who made H. E. No. 9729, for the SW¼ NE¼ & SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 7 Tp. 35 N., R. 10 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Grapengelser of Rhinelander, Wis., Ed. Keeler, Carl Haase, Julius Schoenick of Keelers, Wis.

a10-o5. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
July 10, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on September 6th, 1905, viz: Rudolf Instal of Woodboro, Wis., who made H. E. No. 10277, for the N½ NE¼ Sec. 36, Tp. 36, N., R. 7 E., and N½ NW¼ Sec. 31, Tp. 36 N., R. 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Schappler, Fred Fowles, Ernest Keppler, Henry Wildemann, all of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

jy20-a31. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
June 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on September 6th, 1905, viz: James Houck of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 10621, for the SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 11 Tp. 37 N., R. 8 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joe Bodheim, Ekhard Siegel, John Shedore, Frank Stimart, all of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

j29-a31. JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

It Will Pay You

To see us before you let your contract for

PLUMBING

Steam or Hot Water Heating.

LOWELL & BROSS

1 West King St.

Kretlow's Pharmacy

is the place to have your Physicians Prescriptions Compounded.

Anything New

In drugs you will find at my store if it is to be had in the city. We aim to keep our stock at all times right up to the hour, and carry an assortment of worthy goods to sell

At Right Prices

Largest Variety of Perfumes in the city.

Our toilet articles are of the kind that give full value in satisfaction for every cent of cost.

F. E. KRETLOW

THE DRUGGIST.

Get the Best

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

When you go to Rouman's Bon Ton parlor and candy kitchen. They handle the best and purest ice cream in the city and serve with crushed fruits and walnuts.

Sundaes per glass	10c
Ice cream soda	5c
Ice cream per pint	15c
Ice cream per quart	25c
Ice cream per gallon	$1.00

Special prices for parties and socials. Don't forget our home made love candy. Don't miss the place.

AT THE BON TON 10 BROWN ST.
Weisen Block. Phone 42 2r
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

The newest and best medicinal supplies in the city. Prescriptions accurately compounded by competent pharmacists.

A FULL LINE OF

Perfumes, Stationery and Toilet Articles

ANDERLE & HINMAN

FURNITURE AND ..UNDERTAKING..

State License for Embalming.

Foreign and American Granite and Marble

...MONUMENTS...

F. A. HILDEBRAND

118 Brown St. Phone 65.

Rhinelander Paper Company will be in the market for peeled hemlock logs and wood next winter to the possible exclusion of unpeeled hemlock. All jobbers are therefor urged to peel their hemlock this season. tf

GRAND OPERA HOUSE AUG. 10

C. J. MANGERSON, Mgr.

H. H. Frazee Presents the Big Fun Show

UNCLE JOSH PERKINS

See Uncle Josh at the County Fair

The Great New York Subway Scene

Presented by a Company of Singers, Dancers and Comedians

Positively the largest and Best Production Ever given this Famous Play.

Watch for the big Parade of the Hayseed Band

PRICES 25, 35 AND 50.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE C. J. MANGERSON MANAGER

A Hurricane Hit!

Delighted and enthusiastic thousands greet the famous Farce Comedy, altogether new,

Hooligan's Troubles

Monday, August 14th

Splendid Animation, Heart Rapture, Bewildered Heroes, Exasperating but Enthralling Sensations—all carried by this latest effort to amuse the multitudes

Splendid Cast A galaxy of comedians, Pretty femininity, roars of mirth, howls of approval, tons of solid fun and the newest songs.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Land Cheap Rates Low

USE

Northern Pacific Ry.

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Address—For maps and pamphlets, C. W. Mott, General Emigration Agent, St. Paul; for time rates, etc., J. T. McKenney, Dist. Pas. Agt., 4th and Broadway Sts. St. Paul, Minn.

CLEAN LINEN

Your Pride

Our Business

Rhinelander Steam Laundry

Phone 93. Opposite Armory

The Season of Outdoor Sports is Here

And with it comes the demand for Sporting Goods of all kinds. We are headquarters for things in that line and have a full stock of

Base Balls, Gloves, Hammocks, Games, etc.

BRONSON, THE STATIONER.

FALSE IN ONE THING, FALSE IN ALL THINGS

Referring to that cheap clerk and his employer, I want to say to the people that this good reformer who pretends to keep closed on Sunday, and whose clerk swore out a warrant against me for selling goods on Sunday done business himself last Sunday, but in a quiet way, thinking no one would know of it. Of course he pretends that his store is closed, but will stand around on the corner and if any one wants to make a purchase he will let them in on the quiet, but he doesn't want any one else to open. This makes him guilty of the same charge that this man's manager charged me with. I have absolute proof that he sold goods Sunday last and could easily turn the tables on him but I have not built up my business on such underhanded methods. I tend to my own business and let others do the same. The people should be made aware of such unbusiness like methods and such mermerchants who are continually brewing trouble for their neighbers.

It is about time the people looked into this and put a stop to such methods and give their trade to the merchants who employ honorable and upright salesmen, where you are treated with courtesy and intelligence. You cannot expect good treatment from clerks who are brewing trouble. and you cannot expect fair prices from merchants who employ such rubbish.

My store will be open to all Sunday morning. You can come in and get what you want and fear nothing.

The great sacrifice clearance sale is still on. I am independent of all the combines and therefore set my own famous low prices and undersell all other stores. Trade here and you will buy cheap and be waited on by gentlemen.

H. M. BUCK,

Originator of Low Prices

THE CITY IN BRIEF

C. H. Donaldson was in Chicago Saturday, on business for the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

A Chicago sportsman whose name we were unable to learn was drowned last week in a lake near State Line.

Mrs. Owen Ryan left yesterday for her old home in Ross Common, Mich., to visit her aged mother who has been ill.

Many ludicrous complications are introduced in "Hooligan's Troubles" which appears here next Monday evening.

M. Kearns, ex sheriff, has engaged in the liquor business on Brown Street in the building vacated recently by Frank Duffy.

Jerry Bentley, baggage master at the Soo depot, captured a black bass weighing nearly six pounds in North Pelican Lake Friday.

Miss Vina Desmore has taken out a scholarship in the Williams Business College of Oshkosh, Wis., and will enter that institution this fall.

George Taggart, delivery man at Spafford & Cole's, is enjoying his annual two weeks vacation. Frank Thurston is filling the vacancy.

Bert Prior will spend part of the week with relatives in Merrill. He resumes his position with the Western Weighing Association Monday.

Wm. Fessenden of Antigo takes Erwin Liebenstein's position at Spafford & Cole's store. Erwin leaves this month to attend the Ferris Institute.

The Catholic Order of Foresters Lodge 461 of this city will give a dance next Thursday evening at the Armory. Brusoe's full orchestra will furnish the music.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Nickerson of Wausau are guests at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Morgan. Mr. Nickerson is a manufacturer of marble monuments and tomb stones.

Don't fail to see the Polmatier sisters at the Armory tomorrow night. Concert 8:15 to 10 o'clock. Dance immediately after. Tickets to concert and dance 50 cents.

Numerous specialties, singing and dancing numbers, special scenery and electrical effects are presented by the "Hooligan's Troubles" Company at the Opera House next Monday night.

Don't bother to get supper when you can get a big lunch for 15c at Crusoe's old store.

Miss Laona and Alice Schliesmann are spending their summer vacation with friends in Stevens Point.

A baby girl weighing nine and one-half pounds was born Tuesday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Olson.

John Eby and sisters Vivian and Marie, who have been here visiting their father and sister Miss Jennie, returned to Poysippi Tuesday morning.

Jas. T. Rouman, who has been at Gladstone, Mich., for several days looking after the interests of Rouman & Rouman returned to the city Monday morning.

M. Poquette was down from Tomahawk Lake for a short visit Monday. He now has supervision over the culinary department on the boarding cars for John Brogan.

Sick headache results from a disordered condition of the stomach and is quickly cured by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Miss Hattie Hilgerman departed last Wednesday for a visit with friends in Ashland. Before her return she will spend a few days with friends in Oshkosh and Fond du Lac.

Dear Gus:—I have solved the mother-in-law problem, just give her regularly Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It will make her healthy, happy and docile as as a lamb. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. J. J. Reardon.

Mr. Todd and daughter Miss Irma left Monday morning for their new home in Minneapolis. Mr. Todd has been employed here for the past year as foreman by the Robbins Lumber Company.

Thompson Markham and granddaughters Misses Perna and Alta Kline who have been guests for several weeks at the residence of Walter Markham departed Friday for their home in Riceville, Ia.

Clyde Stewart returned Saturday morning to his home in Antigo after a week's visit here with his friend, Harry Krueger. The young man's father was at one time engaged in the furniture business here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ashton, S. H. Ashton and guests, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ashton and son George, and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Litchard and son Cecil of Winchester, Ind., are camping this week at North Pelican Lake.

O. O. Kongslien is building a two-story addition to his residence on Alban Street.

A special lot of Japanese cups and saucers just received and will be sold at 25c each at the Racket Store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson of the the north side are the happy parents of a baby daughter born Friday.

Miss Ruth Morrison, compositor at the Herald office, is enjoying a vacation at her former home in Oconto.

A foreigner was arrested by Sheriff Stevens yesterday forenoon for committing theft from a fellow workman at Hat Rapids.

Mrs. F. E. Moore entertained yesterday afternoon at tea in honor of Mrs. Anderson of Wausau. She will also entertain Friday.

James Rouman of Rhinelander was the guest of N. Moutsatson, the popular confectionery dispenser, during the week.—Soo Times.

Rev. A. F. Reed will not preach in the Congregational church next Sunday as announced. No service until the 20th of September.

Seth Morison leaves for Duluth about the 15th, where he has accepted a position with the American Express Co. as a clerk in that office.

WANTED:—To rent a furnished farm near Rhinelander by an experienced horticulturist. Address,
J20-a10. Box 188, Wausau, Wis.

J. J. Remo and Flint Stone of this city intend to leave about August 20th, for Portland, Ore., to attend the fair. They will probably visit in Idaho towns before returning.

A workman employed by the Robbins Lumber Co., whose name we were unable to learn, was kicked by a horse this week sustaining severe injuries. Dr. Hogan cared for him.

A. C. Danielson of Gary & Danielson, leaves this week to attend the Cutters' Convention in Chicago. They will be up to date in the latest make up for fall and winter men's tailoring.

Rev. A. W. Rumyan of Chicago, State Evangelist of Wisconsin, will begin a series of Gospel meetings at First Baptist Church next Sunday, August 13. The public is invited to come and enjoy the meetings.

Scandinavian books have been received at the Public Library and are now ready for circulation. People interested in these books are invited to come in and look them over.
MARY A. SMITH.

Company I Third Michigan regiment from Ironwood passed through here last Monday morning on the way to the encampment at Ludington. The company occupied three coaches attached to the 10:45 train.

"Hooligan's Troubles", the well known farce comedy by Mark E. Swan, based upon the doings of the Sunday newspaper comic supplement comedian will appear at the Opera House on Monday evening August 14.

Wm. Kuckrehn, the Malvern homesteader, was in the city Friday. He has made arrangements to sell his timber to Attorney Mylrea of Wausau. It is one of the few valuable tracts of pine now standing in Oneida county.

WANTED.—2000 cords of boulders, or quarried granite trap rock, broken to suitable size for stone crusher. Price $4.00 per cord delivered at crusher in the city of Rhinelander, we pay the weighing.
a10-s14. T. J. MCGRATH, Contractor.

Miss Gusta Gireczka of Milwaukee arrived in the city Saturday to spend the week with her sister Mrs. Max. Ostrowski. She will leave the last of this week for a visit in Phillips and Stevens Point. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrowski will accompany her.

The Fourth Quarterly Conference for this year will be held at the Methodist church Friday evening August 11. Dr. Perry Millar will be present. Important business necessary to the closing up of the year will be transacted. Let all the congregation be present.

F. W. Norris, superintendent of the sulphite mill of the Rhinelander Paper Company, has resigned his position and will return east in a few days. Mr. Norris is one of the successful sulphite men of this country, and his desire to return with his family to his old home in the east is much regretted by many friends.

The burdock and cockle-burr season is now on and from the plentiful rains are both thrifty and very obnoxious. If the proper authorities do not get around to cut them down before seeding time, would it not be well for property owners to cut them from around their own holdings. Now all together.
ONE WHO WILL WIELD THE SICKLE.

Rev. J. M. Johnson of St. Ambrose church, Chicago Heights, conducted services at St. Augustine's church last Sunday. Rev. Johnson is a fine reader and an interesting preacher. He will occupy the vicarage and preach in St. Augustine's church during the month of August while Archdeacon Babcock is away on his vacation.

BOY KILLS EAGLE RIVER GIRL.

Marie Murphy, aged 16 years, the daughter of Policeman Wm. Murphy, was almost instantly killed Tuesday afternoon by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a 10 year boy named St. Louis.

PERSONAL MENTION

—Ed. Schellenger made a business trip to Minneapolis Friday.

—Mrs. F. R. Tripp is visiting relatives in Tomah and Sparta.

—Mrs. J. Fogarty of Wausau is the guest of Rhinelander friends.

—S. P. Templeton of Wausau was in the city on business Friday.

—Rev. A. G. Wilson returned Saturday from his trip to Michigan.

—Arthur Langdon is at Grand Rapids preparing a city directory.

—H. P. Morrill is entertaining his sister, Mrs. Mary Wheaton of Dancy.

—Miss Mildred White of Milwaukee is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Morgan.

—W. F. Ball returned Friday afternoon from a business trip to Oshkosh.

—Miss Margaret Nietky left Thursday morning to visit relatives in New London.

—Mrs. Frank Haas returned Friday from a visit with her parents at Wausau.

—Jas. Tolsy and family returned Friday from a two weeks visit in Wausau.

—Miss Agnes Howard returned Saturday from an extended visit at Tomahawk.

—Game Warden James Oberholtzer was over from Eagle River on business Monday.

—Dr. Sam. Higgins, of Chicago, is in the city visiting his mother and sister.

—Emil Fauville and Ernest Gothier returned yesterday from a weeks visit in Green Bay.

—J. H. Keppler of Hurley, a former resident here, called on Rhinelander friends Friday.

—N. A. Coleman and daughter, Miss Bessie of Eagle River were in the city Friday.

—Chas. Ross, station agent at Tomahawk Lake, spent Saturday with friends here.

—H. B. Fessenden of North Crandon called on Rhinelander acquaintances, Saturday.

—Geo. Keeler, proprietor of a summer resort at Pelican Lake, was in the city Saturday.

—Mrs. Jane Ball of Armstrong Creek has been the guest of friends here during the week.

—A. Hanson, the Three Lakes boot and shoe manufacturer, was in the city during the week.

—Mrs. D. L. Jenkinson came down from Minocqua Thursday to spend a few days with relatives.

—Mrs. V. McGill and little daughter of Waupaca are visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. Prior.

—Miss Tess McIntyre of Antigo arrived in the city Saturday evening to spend a week with friends.

—Miss Maud Scott, who for two weeks had been a guest at the Tuttle home returned to Tomahawk.

—Mrs. Wm. Daniels left Friday morning for an extended visit at her former home in Bay City, Mich.

—John Hilber, who is employed by a lumber company in Mattoon, spent Sunday at his home in this city.

—James Peterson and Wm. Hanson left Monday morning for Portland, Ore., to see the exposition.

—Miss Sadie O'Leary left Saturday morning on a two weeks vacation to be spent at Reedsville and Chicago.

—Mrs. A. C. Miller of Eagle River is in the city the guest of Mrs. O. A. Kolden, and her sister, Mrs. J. Lewis.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sohr went to Oshkosh Saturday morning to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sohr's father.

—W. Seibel, a leading clothing man of Manitowoc, is the guest of his brother, P. F. Seibel on King Street.

—Wm. Seibel returned to his home in Manitowoc Saturday morning after a brief visit here with his brother.

—Miss Verna Crego, who has been visiting with an aunt in Merrill, returned to the city Wednesday evening.

—C. J. Brazee of Merrill, traveling representative for the Milwaukee Free Press, was in the city during the week.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Liebensten returned Sunday morning from an extended visit in Milwaukee and Random Lake.

—Mike Bronk, proprietor of the Hilber Hotel, left Saturday morning for a visit at his former home in Stevens Point.

—James Keenan returned Monday from Manitowoc. His daughters will remain until school commences in September.

—Jas. Elliott of Eagle River, who holds a position as government scaler at Cass Lake, Minn., was in the city Tuesday.

—Frank Timlin, bookkeeper, and Chas. Steele, scaler for the Yawkey Lumber Company, were down from Hazelhurst Friday.

—Harve Selleck of Minocqua, who is spending the summer at Tomahawk Lake, was in the city a few hours Thursday.

—Sam Swerts returned Friday from a visit in Minneapolis and departed the following morning for a few days trip to Ashland.

—Mrs. Chas. Bigelow, who has been visiting with relatives in Stevens Point several weeks, returned to the city Tuesday.

—Frank Bryant left yesterday for Morey, Mich., to join his wife and daughter who have been visiting there for several weeks.

—Miss Ida Schoen of Minneapolis, formerly of this city, was here Monday. The young lady is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. F. Jillson at Monico.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Segerstrom of Ironwood, Mich., were Sunday guests at the home of his brother, J. Segerstrom on North Brown Street.

—Mrs. Mary Straub, an old resident of Royalton, Waupaca county, arrived in the city Thursday to visit at the home of her son, Chief of Police Straub.

—H. J. Rux of Ironwood, Mich., was in the city Friday for a brief visit with friends, enroute from Sault Ste. Marie, where he attended the celebration.

—Misses Alice Shea and Fanny McQuillan, departed Tuesday morning for Mercer and Rhinelander, and will also visit in Michigan before returning.—Merrill Star.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

I wish to call the attention of the buying public to a few of the special prices I am now offering at the

...People's Savings Store...

These goods are odds and ends and we want them out of the store to make room for fall goods soon to arrive. We are closing them out regardless of cost.

Six Cravenette Coats, cost $6.50 and $7.00, now $3.25 ad 3.50

One Ladies' Suit, size 36, sold for $10., you can have it for 5.00

Twelve last year's shirt waists, a few silk, former price 3.50, $4.00 and $5.00, now 98c

Men's fleece lined underwear, the 50c kind 39c

Men's canvas Gloves, leather tips, only two pair sold to a person, a pair 10c

Ladies 15c fleece hose at 10c
4 pair for 35c.

Two Ladies' Covert short Jackets, last year's style, sold for $8.00 each if they fit you 1.98

Ladies' white Handkerchiefs, three for 10c

Ladies' Henderson $1.50 Corsets now 75c

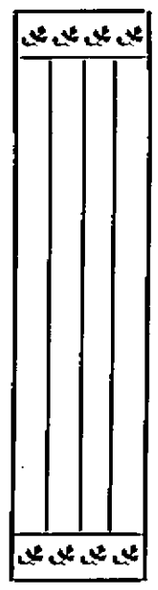
One lot of stock Colars, 25c and 35c, now 7c

26 in Ladies' Umbrellas, black serge 39c

We start our Outing Blankets this year at 39c and up.

O. A. KOLDEN.

ANOTHER ADDITION



To our bargains in Close-Cuts this week is a nice line of

Children's Boys' and Youths' Suits

We have put the price down to the Quick Clean-Up one, and those who were lucky enough to get in on the shoe and shirt deal know the values we give. Come while the sizes are complete.

Fall Suits and Suitings of the Latest Patterns

now in. Also a big line of Men's Heavy Work Shoes on hand at a very low price for the quality of goods and the condition of the Leather market at,

GARY & DANIELSON

—Frank Fairchild departed Tuesday night for his home in Sturgeon Bay.

—Mrs. Chase and children of Chicago are guests at the home of Arthur Taylor.

—Agent W. C. Riner of the Northwestern road spent Monday with friends in Hortonville.

—F. A. Hildebrand left Tuesday night for Oshkosh to attend the undertakers' convention.

—Reuben Panabaker, stenographer for A. S. Pierce is visiting friends in the southern part of the state.

—Mrs. John Lind and Mrs. Axel Lindegren and children left yesterday morning to visit at their old home near Ogema.

—Miss Jennie Eby will leave this week for a several weeks visit with friends in New London, Oshkosh and other points.

—Mrs. Chas. Carr and daughter Beatrice, of New London, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon to visit with W. W. Carr and family.

—Miss Mamie Lewis of Milwaukee left Friday afternoon to visit Ashland relatives after a ten days visit in this city with H. Lewis and family.

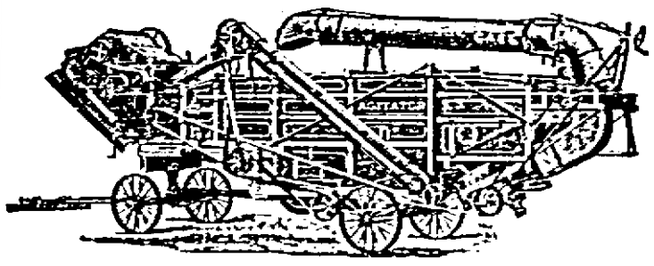
—John Maple, a Wisconsin University student, and Claude Cole left Rhinelander Friday morning for Dakota where they will work in the wheat fields.

—Mrs. Hugo Meiswinkle of Gagen and sister-in law, Miss Martha Meiswinkle of Gagen, were in the city Friday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Stone.

—Miss Lydia Greene returned Monday afternoon from a week's visit in Monico. She left Tuesday for Ashland to spend three weeks with relatives.

To everyone buying a house bill during the next 90 days, Robbins Lumber Co. are offering to furnish bird's eye maple or curley birch, for one room, at the same price as pine. a3-17.

WANTED:—Girl for general housework. Highest wages to good girl. MRS. E. O. BROWN.



Rhinelander Iron Company, Agents.

Notice of Teachers Examinations.

Notice is hereby given that the annual examination for the certification of teachers for Oneida county will be held at the High School building, City of Rhinelander, commencing August 21, 1905. There will be no other examinations in the county this summer and all who desire can write. No private examinations will be held. The requirements are as follows:

For a third grade certificate a minimum of 50, per cent 65.

For a second grade certificate a minimum of 60, per cent. 75.

For a first grade certificate a minimum of 70, per cent. 85.

Except that in arithmetic, grammar and reading a standing of 75 must be made on each subject in order to pass.

Applicants are required to provide themselves with paper, pens, ink and blotters. No fee is required at this examination.

F. M. MASON, Co. Supt. of Schools.
Dated at Rhinelander, Wis., this 24th day of July, 1905. j27-a17.

NOTICE.

Strayed into my enclosure, a brown mare, weight 1,400 with white spot in forehead. Owner can have same by calling in person and paying for this notice.
a3-17 JNO. MALONE, Woodboro, Wis.

For $5.00 Cash

You can buy the following Aug. 10, 11, and 12 at W. H. DURKEE'S, opposite Fuller House.

	Regular Price
50 lbs Flour	$1.75
17 lbs Granulated Sugar	1.18
1 lb Jap Tea	.60
1 lb Baking Powder	.25
8 Bars Santa Claus Soap	.34
1 Large Package Gold Dust	.25
1 lb Mocha & Java Coffee	.40
1 Package Yeast Foam	.05
2 Cans Salmon	.30
3 Cans Corn, Pears or Tomatoes	.30
3 lbs Rice	.20
3 lbs Soda Crackers	.30
Total	$6.02
This entire order for	$5.00

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

DURKEE'S.

Charles Calkins, one of the clerks at the post office, and Howard Reed, mail carrier, left Monday morning for Three Lakes to enjoy an outing of two weeks. They will make the trip through the chain of lakes and come home on the Wisconsin river.

NEW NORTH.

Park & Co., Publishers.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

THE NEWS OF A WEEK CONDENSED

SUMMARY OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Progress of Peace Negotiations Between Russia and Japan—Foreign and Domestic Items of Interest Told in Brief.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Japan will grant freedom to all political prisoners at Sakhalin. The island is in Japan's hands, the garrison surrendering.

Japanese announce that the Russian forces on Sakhalin island were routed after a hard fight.

It is officially reported at Tokio that two Russian torpedo boat destroyers appeared off Chungching, on the northern coast of Korea, and attacked the Keisho, a small merchant steamer. The destroyers fired 60 shots, seven of which hit the port side of the engine room and bridge, killing the captain and one boy, and wounding two of the crew.

Advance guards of the hostile forces south of the Tumen river are within rifle range and an early conflict is regarded in Tokio as inevitable.

Japanese in Korea begin a simultaneous advance against Musariet and Platshang passes, but the Russians report that both columns have been checked.

Gen. Linevitch telegraphs St. Petersburg denying he has been surrounded and declaring that all his troops are well arranged.

Peace plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia were received by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay with imposing ceremonies and formally presented to each other.

M. Sergius Witte, Russia's chief plenipotentiary to the peace negotiations, arrived in New York and issued an address praising the American people, but showing no optimism over the meeting with the Japanese envoys. Members of M. Witte's party, while speaking guardedly concerning the coming negotiations, say their business first is to secure Japan's terms, after which it will be determined whether there is any basis for a further parley.

Diplomats regard the peace outcome as uncertain; Russia fears that Japan's terms will be too exacting and humiliating, and Japan doubts good faith of the czar's representatives; armistice and Sakhalin as issues. Roosevelt is to avoid precedence entanglements.

It is said that M. Witte has the power to sign a treaty of peace within 24 hours if Japan's terms meet with his approval. Japan is expected to demand $750,000,000 indemnity.

PLAGUE IN THE SOUTH.

President Roosevelt, acting on the request of Gov. Blanchard, of Louisiana and leading officials and citizens of New Orleans, has directed Surgeon General Wyman to take charge of the yellow fever situation. A Mississippi quarantined boat was captured by Louisiana naval militia and officers and men arrested.

Owing to the strict quarantine against New Orleans enforced by Louisiana parishes, handling of mails is being stopped and the federal government is expected to take control of the yellow fever situation.

Yellow fever made greater gains at New Orleans and invaded the section above Canal street. Authorities admit the disease will have to run its course.

The record of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans was broken, 18 persons dying in a day, making 84 deaths thus far.

The federal government has been drawn into a clash between Louisiana and Mississippi over the yellow fever situation, a revenue cutter assisted Mississippi; patrol boats in Louisiana waters.

The southern portion of Illinois has been quarantined against the yellow fever districts in Louisiana and other states.

Yellow fever has made a big gain at New Orleans, where the number of cases is 34, but the deaths reported decrease to five.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles F. Pfister, Milwaukee's leading capitalist and politician, was indicted by a grand jury, charged with stealing $14,000 intrusted to him for use in obtaining a city garbage contract for the Wisconsin Rendering company.

Congress, says Secretary Wilson, is responsible for the government refusing meat inspectors to small packers, thus aiding the beef trust.

Thousands of persons have filed applications for homesteads at the opening of the reservations in Utah and Colorado.

A. M. Katon, who was born in Ireland 115 years ago, and believed to have been the oldest man in the northwest, is dead at Glidden, Wis.

The Catholic order of Foresters held its seventeenth biennial convention in Boston, Mass.

The reported engagement of Miss Gladys Deacon and James H. Hyde of Equitable fame was given authoritative denial by a member of Miss Deacon's family.

Cotton men made public a demand for radical changes in the department of agriculture. They ask Wilson to resign.

Attorney General Moody, after a talk with the president, hinted that the law fails to provide a punishment for the principals in the cotton leak scandal.

Two inmates of the house of correction at Milwaukee are dead and four others are dangerously ill in that institution from drinking wood alcohol.

District Attorney Jerome at New York announced that he will run as an independent candidate for reelection if 2,000 persons sign his petition.

Telegraphers on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads went on strike because of a difference over wages.

The ranks of the striking telegraphers on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems are said to be broken. Manager Horn declares the attempt to tie up traffic a failure.

More delays of passenger trains have resulted from the telegraphers' strike on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Secretary Taft and party sailed on the Manchuria from Nagasaki, their last port in Japan, closing a tour marked by many demonstrations.

Secretary Taft and party were officially welcomed by the governor and other officials at Nagasaki, Japan.

Secretary Taft and party received an elaborate welcome in Manila.

A mysterious case of wholesale poisoning at the summer boarding house of Mr. and Mrs. John Chamberlain, near Cincinnati, O., prostrated seven persons. Several of the victims are still in a serious condition.

David Reed, 60 years of age, shot and killed his wife and afterwards drowned himself in a ditch near their home at Hamlet, Ind., in which there was only 18 inches of water. Reed was formerly a policeman in Chicago.

Big crops, according to Dun's and Bradstreet's reviews, have resulted in an unusual expansion of trade all over the country.

After being out more than 40 hours the jury in the Oregon land fraud cases against Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Land Commissioner Biggs reported that it was unable to agree, making the second disagreement in the same case. The third trial will begin on August 28.

An attempt to blow up the French ship Asnieres at sea has been reported by Capt. C. Touze, who arrived with the vessel at San Francisco. He said that a dozen capped fuses, such as are used by miners, were found in his cargo, and that a shock or jar might have ignited them and destroyed the vessel.

Information is in the hands of the Chicago police that may lead to the unraveling of the automobile murder of last November, in which William Bate, Jr., a chauffeur, was killed by a mysterious man who went by the name of "Dove."

Despite the efforts of his former friends and business associates the whereabouts of the missing Mayor William H. Belcher, of Paterson, N. J., have not been discovered.

John Laughlin, former state senator and one of the best known lawyers of Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly of apoplexy.

Judge D. S. Wade, aged 65, died at his home at Little Medford, O. He was probate judge of Ashtabula county for several terms.

Leon Howell and Jennie Richardson, and Helen Pallis, colored children, were drowned in a lake at Glenloch, N. J. The children had gone boating and one of the party rocked the boat, upsetting it. Two other children were rescued.

George H. Robinson's $3,000,000 damage suit against Edward Holbrook at Providence, R. I., has been settled out of court.

Capt. William Crocker, a prominent hotelkeeper and horseman, was fatally cut in an encounter with F. S. Jergen, of Huntington, W. Va. W. E. Ingram and Walter Mayhew, of Ohio, all well-known horsemen, and an unknown jockey.

Eight prisoners escaped in a wholesale jail break at Sioux Falls, Ia. They were charged with burglary and highway robbery.

A mob took two negroes, "Kid" George and Ed Lewis, from jail at Hattiesburg, Miss., and hanged them to a bridge in the glare of the electric light for the murder of J. G. Smith, a convict guard.

The extraordinary session of the Swedish riksdag has been brought to a close.

The creditors of Mrs. Chadwick will receive seven mills on the dollar.

One woman was fatally and six seriously hurt as the result of a wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio near Johnstown, Pa.

Robert W. Criswell, editor of The New Yorker, a weekly publication in Gotham, who was charged with criminally libeling a friend of Alice Roosevelt, committed suicide by throwing himself under a train in the subway.

The celebration of the semi centennial of the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie came to an end with speeches by noted men, including Vice President Fairbanks.

Martin Strock and his two sons, aged 18 and 22 years, ten miles south of Big Stone City, S. D., were killed by foul air while cleaning out an old well.

After killing two persons, probably fatally wounding two others, one a woman, and less seriously shooting two more, Ike Kinney, a negro, was killed at Doella, Ark., six miles south of Lewisville, after a fight with a posse.

Mrs. Lyman R. Hawkes, of Warren, Mass., and Mrs. Anna Skipper, a visitor, met death in the burning of the Hawkes farmhouse. Mrs. Hawkes died while trying to save Miss Skipper.

The safe of the post office at Boles, Mo., was blown open by robbers, who secured $200 in cash and $140 worth of stamps.

Dr. G. R. Koch was acquitted on the third trial on the charge of murdering Dr. L. A. Gebhardt at New Ulm, Minn.

Earl S. Trainor, safe blower, made his escape from the La Crosse, Wis., jail by the help of a woman.

The government bureau reports generally favorable progress by crops, though cool weather retards corn in the Ohio valley, while rust is reported in scattered fields of wheat in South Dakota.

Publisher Hanley of the Alliance Advocate was arrested at St. Paul, charged with using the mails to defraud.

Armed and masked bandits shot at and held up a Chicago auto party on Sheridan road near Winnetka, and escaped with jewels and money.

Aaron Gilhams, aged 82, stacked his wheat at Goshen, Ind., for the fifty-second consecutive season.

Eleven negroes, prisoners, under sentence to the chain gang for various terms, escaped from jail at Lumberton, N. C.

While unloading dirt cars at a high fill on the Topeka & Northwestern railway, six miles south of Ottarga, Kan., two men were killed and three injured. The trestle gave way.

Judge Barnes, of the Nebraska supreme court, has granted a temporary injunction against the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, which, it is alleged, is operating as a trust and in restraint of trade.

A local passenger train was wrecked at Pleasant Hill, Mo., mortally injuring Engineer Frank C. Berry, of Sedalia, and painfully injuring Engineer Raymond, of the same place.

Twelve of the 20 mills of the American Sheet & Tin Plate company at New Castle, Pa., will be placed in operation next week.

The bank of West Liberty, Ky., closed its doors, owing to excessive loans. The bank has been running about three years and had a capital stock of $15,000.

Two negro robbers entered the office of Contractor S. T. Roberts, in the business district of Des Moines, Ia., during the day and robbed him of $115 in cash and more than $500 in checks.

Gen. James R. Carnahan, major general of the uniform rank, Knight of Pythias, died at his home, after an illness of two weeks.

Arthur Weaver, a prominent business man of Clinton, Wis., was killed in a runaway. His wife was seriously injured and may die.

John Ballard, assistant postmaster at Richmond, Ky., has been arrested on a charge of rifling registered letters.

H. H. Loving, a former banker of Paducah, Ky., shot H. A. Rose, a prominent lumber man, and killed him. It is supposed that the shooting resulted from a quarrel over business affairs.

The Warren paper mills at Raubsville, Pa., were almost destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000, partially insured.

President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central, declares rate discrimination should be stopped, but opposes the government's naming the tariffs.

Seven state insurance commissioners met in Chicago and decided to visit New York and investigate the large life insurance companies.

The celebration of the semicentennial of the opening of the Soo canal was begun with a naval parade, witnessed by Vice President Fairbanks.

Ohio prohibitionists nominated Aaron S. Watkins for governor.

Policeman Patrick E. Owens, of Chicago, fatally shot his wife during a quarrel.

The Catholic Order of Foresters at its international convention in Boston reelected Thomas H. Cannon high chief ranger.

King Oscar of Sweden has picked a cabinet favorable to a peaceful settlement with Norway.

Through a return filed by an undertaker at the office of the town clerk of Middletown, Conn., the fact became public that on July 14 George W. Tweed, a son of the late William M. Tweed, of New York, known as "Boss" Tweed, committed suicide by jumping from an upper veranda of the Connecticut hospital for the insane.

Andrew Wylie, for a long time a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but who retired some years ago, died at Washington.

Disappointed in love, Charles E. Reese, aged 50 years, one of the best-known and most highly respected men in southern Montana, suicided by shooting himself through the head in Virginia cemetery at Virginia City.

Percy Pierce, of Buffalo, has been awarded the $2,000 trophy offered by Charles J. Glidden for the best showing in the recent automobile endurance test from New York to Mount Washington and return.

Four lives were lost by the capsizing of a small skiff on Swan river, five miles north of Verna, Itasca county, Minn., near Ingstrom's landing. The names of the unfortunates are: Edith Tichenor, Goldie Tichenor, Everett Tichenor and Mrs. J. M. Pogue, settlers of that portion of country.

The bank at Royal, Champaign county, Ill., was broken open and robbed of $4,000. Nitroglycerin was used and the explosion, which blew the safe door through the roof, was heard for miles. The robbers escaped.

Duane Herbert Church, whose invention of about 150 machines has revolutionized the manufacture of watches in America, during the last 20 years, is dead from heart failure at his home in West Newton, Mass.

Seven sailors were killed and eight severely injured by the explosion of a submarine mine during mining practice in the Sandham Roads near Stockholm, Sweden. A boat containing the victims struck the mine and was blown into the air.

One white boy and two negro boys were killed outright and 20 other persons were more or less seriously injured in a heavy windstorm which struck Bessmay, La.

Mrs. Fred Schneider, the 18-year-old wife of a merchant tailor, of St. Joseph, Mich., committed suicide by jumping into the St. Joseph river before the eyes of several hundred resorters.

T. M. Casey, cashier of the defunct Salmon and Salmon bank, of Clinton, Mo., who has been out under an $8,000 bond for foregery, has been arrested under four charges of receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent.

Mrs. Augusta Lehmann has acquired the sole ownership of the Fair department store at Chicago by buying out the holdings of Otto Young in the store founded by her husband, E. J. Lehmann.

Former Congressman John Dougherty, is dead at his home at Liberty, Mo., aged 48 years.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson after an interview with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay declared he had no intention of resigning. In the future crop statistics will be made up by four scientists.

Attorney General Mayer, of New York, filed a suit against all the officers and directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society, asking that restitution of all spoils and the dismissal of grafters be ordered and that the huge surplus of the society be given to the policy holders.

Leo Stevens made a successful flight in the California Arrow in New York, steering his airship around the Brighton Beach hotel.

The legal period of 30 days having elapsed since the death of Secretary Hay, the mourning stationery upon which all the official business of the state department has been written was withdrawn.

The hamlet of St. Henry, Celina, O., was almost destroyed by fire, starting by spontaneous combustion of new hay in the livery barn of Frank Burns. Burns' family narrowly escaped with their lives.

FEDERAL DOCTORS ASSUME CONTROL

GOVERNMENT BEGINS FIGHT ON YELLOW FEVER.

PLANS FOR WORK OUTLINED

Experienced Surgeons Ordered to New Orleans—Progress of the Scourge—Archbishop Chapelle Stricken.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Active control of the yellow fever situation in New Orleans by the United States public health and marine hospital service will begin immediately. Orders to that effect were wired Sunday night to Surgeon J. H. White, the marine hospital officer now on duty in that city. These orders followed the receipt form Dr. White during the day of several telegrams which showed that the citizens of New Orleans had promised their hearty and unrestricted cooperation in the work to be undertaken by the federal government, and would meet certain financial requirements imposed by the marine hospital service as a preliminary to assuming the responsibility.

Anticipating this outcome of the case, Dr. White already has determined upon tentative plans for the work in hand. The city will be divided into wards and each ward will be placed in charge of a responsible and experienced surgeon of the marine hospital service, who will have absolute control of the locality. Already Surgeon General Wyman had given directions to a number of marine hospital surgeons to proceed to New Orleans for assignment to work under Dr. White. These are all officers who have had experience dealing with yellow fever epidemics.

Progress of Disease.

The fever report up to six p. m. Sunday was as follows: New cases, 28; total cases to date, 522; deaths, 8; total to date, 105; new sub-foci, 2; total sub-foci to date, 23.

The report is a great improvement over those during the middle of the week, and the fact that there were only two new sub-foci, one up town and one down town, is a source of special encouragement. An effort is being made to determine the number of cases of fever under treatment, and allowing ten days, which is a liberal estimate, for a patient to either recover or die. It is figured that there are now 233 cases under treatment.

Archbishop Chapelle Stricken.

Archbishop Placide Louis Chapelle of the diocese of New Orleans has been stricken with the fever. The entire city was grievously shocked when the news of this misfortune was announced by the board of health.

At 10:30 o'clock Saturday night Dr. Larue, who is attending Archbishop Chapelle, gave out the following statement:

"I saw the archbishop Friday night at nine o'clock, and found that he had a well-defined case of yellow fever. I saw him to-night at 9:30 o'clock, and while he is quite sick, his condition is not at all alarming."

Dr. Larue is unable to trace the infection, as the archbishop has not been out of his residence but once in a week or more, when he took a short carriage ride accompanied by his niece. He has not been in the infected district, though there are cases of fever not far from his residence. Dr. Larue believes that a stray mosquito from an infected house is the cause of the illness.

Confidence Renewed.

President Roosevelt's quick response to the appeal of New Orleans, directing Surgeon General Wyman to take hold of the yellow fever situation, was reflected in a feeling of renewed confidence throughout the city. It is believed that federal control will quickly stamp out the pest. Business and financial circles immediately showed a buoyant effect.

Memphis Closes Its Doors.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 7.—This city has ordered its doors closed to the outside world, beginning this noon, and no person can enter unless holding a permit signed by Dr. Heber Jones, president of the board of health, or Secretary Marcus Haase. These permits, it is announced, will be issued only in urgent cases and when it is positively known that the applicant has not been in a fever infected district. No recognition will be given health certificates from any source. This drastic action was taken by the city council Saturday night, after receiving a numerously signed petition from representative business and professional men. The health authorities say the city was never in better sanitary condition. A large majority of the citizens, however, favor what is known as a shotgun quarantine, and, in deference to their wishes, a cordon of guards will be placed around the city at noon to-day.

Shaw Sustains Action.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Secretary Shaw Saturday telegraphed Capt. E. C. Chaytor, of the revenue cutter Winona, sustaining the latter's action in the enforcement of the yellow fever quarantine between Mississippi and Louisiana, and giving some general instructions. The dispatch is in reply to one from Capt. Chayton raying the friction between the two states has become serious and asking for an official definition of the revenue cutter's authority.

Incorporates for Big Sum.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 7.—The United Sulphur, Copper and Iron company, with an authorized capital of $12,000,000, was incorporated here Saturday.

Placing the Blame.

"I want to complain of the flour you sent me the other day," said Mrs. Newlywed, severely.

"What was the matter with it, ma'am?" asked the grocer.

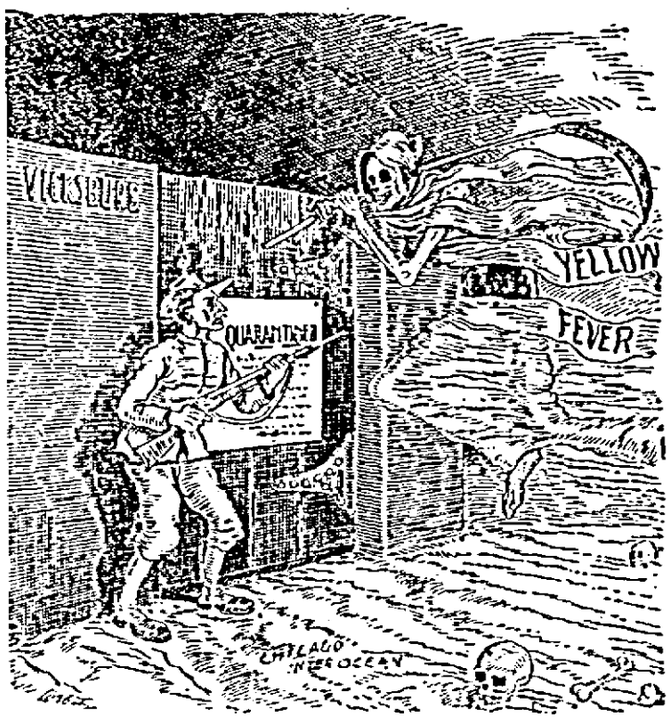
"It was tough. My husband simply wouldn't eat the biscuits I made with it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Willing to Contribute.

Rev. Mr. Sapley—I'm collecting for our drunkard's home, madam.

Mrs. Ardtack—Oh, are you? Well, call around about midnight and you can have my Bill.—Modern Society.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—1905.



PFISTER MAKES A COUNTER ATTACK

PROMINENT MILWAUKEE MAN BEGINS CIVIL SUIT.

ACCUSERS ARE DEFENDANTS

Rendering Company and Officers Defied in Action to Recover on Notes—Plan to Try Case at Once.

Milwaukee, Aug. 7.—Charles F. Pfister, who was indicted by the grand jury Friday, charged with larceny as bailee of $14,000, has issued a defiance to his accusers, which was practically an invitation to come forward at once and prove their case. His action took the shape of a civil suit commenced against the Wisconsin Rendering company, Fred S. Gross, Joseph Schaaf, R. Schoyer, Charles Fredrich and Henry J. Killilea. These defendants were members of the rendering company, or guarantors of the company's notes, and Mr. Pfister demands the return of $6,542 said to be due him.

Gross Denies All Charges.

The suit was followed almost immediately by a voluntary statement from Fred C. Gross, president of the rendering company, emphatically denying that Mr. Pfister owes the company any money, and also denying ever having made any charges against Mr. Pfister before the grand jury of having any knowledge of information on which such an indictment could be based.

Charles Quarles, attorney for Mr. Pfister, said of the suit:

"The district attorney cannot try these graft cases with his present force in five years, and he does not propose to try this suit right away. We believe he proposes to leave Mr. Pfister under the imputation of theft for years. We have taken the bit in our teeth and will give Mr. Gross, Mr. Killilea and the guarantors of certain notes an opportunity to prove their charges by preponderance of proof in a civil action, which is much easier than proving it in a criminal action, where the proof would have to be greater. So you see we make it easy for them. We will get judgment on these notes and then will set up a counter claim of misappropriation."

Two Notes Involved.

The notes in question—one for $7,000 and one for $25,000—were held by the First national bank and were purchased by Mr. Pfister Saturday. They represent $32,000 borrowed by the defendants in 1897. This company was turned over to Mr. Pfister to be used as ordered by the Wisconsin Rendering company, he acting simply as a distributer.

Mr. Quarles claims that the $14,000 which Mr. Pfister is charged with misappropriating represents the amounts paid out by him prior to 1901 on the order of F. C. Gross, the president of the company. Then a settlement was made. There is still $6,542 due on the notes and it is for this sum that Mr. Pfister brings suit now. Mr. Quarles when asked to whom the money was distributed, answered: "I do not know. For the purposes of this case it is sufficient that he did distribute it as directed."

As near as can be learned, the conditions may be summarized as follows: In 1897 or thereabouts certain interests, at the head of which was the Wisconsin Rendering company, organized for the purpose of preventing the municipal handling of garbage.

On his side in turn it is stated that the $14,000 was paid out on the orders of President Gross of the rendering company, leaving about $6,000 in his hands, which was turned over to the bank on the original notes. These were gradually cut down to the amount named above, for which suit is now being brought.

Found Dead in Oil Tank.

Chanute, Kan., Aug. 7.—The body of Dudley F. Chambers, treasurer and assistant general manager of the Southwestern Oil & Gas company, was found floating in a tank of oil near here.

MOODY TO PROBE STRIKE

GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY ASKS WIDE INVESTIGATION.

Sends Orders for Information—Avenues of Commerce Must Be Unobstructed.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Attorney General Moody Saturday telegraphed the United States district attorneys at Madison, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; Helena, Mont.; Boise, Idaho; Spokane, Wash.; Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., to investigate the facts as to the interruption of telegraph service on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads in view of the government's duty to keep unobstructed the avenues of interstate commerce. The Western Union Telegraph company in connection with the inquiry Saturday announced that that company "and its employes are in no way involved in the strike of the railroad telegraphers."

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7.—While President Perham, of the Telegraphers' union, Saturday was saying: "Horn can't deny that we have his telegraph department tied up," an official in General Manager Horn's office at the Northern Pacific railway headquarters was saying: "It begins to look to us as though we have had more telegraph operators than we really needed in the operation of the system." Thus the fourth day of the telegraphers' strike on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern systems ended with both sides claiming that their affairs were in good shape.

President Perham, of the telegraphers' union, said he welcomed the fullest investigation of the strike, when told of the action of Attorney General Moody. Officials of both railways declare the strike is practicaly a closed incident. They claim that three-fourths of the stations are supplied with agents. Train service showed improvement. James J. Hill is expected here August 10 and the telegraphers will ask him to intervene. A defection of strikers in Idaho is reported.

ROBS AND SLAYS ON TRAIN

Drunken Hold-Up Kills, Wounds and Plunders in Excursion Coaches.

Louisiana, Mo., Aug. 7.—While a Chicago & Alton excursion train, from Bloomington, Ill., to Kansas City, was crossing the Mississippi river here Saturday, a man on board shot and killed Marion Warner, of Secor, Ill.; shot and wounded a woman, and robbed a third passenger. After a hard fight the man was arrested and placed in jail here. He refused to give his name. Warner was asleep when the man came through the train asking people if they were armed. He awoke Warner and asked him if he had a revolver. Receiving a negative reply, it is stated, he immediately shot Warner dead. The passengers were panic stricken, and when the hold-up demanded of a passenger, whose name has not been learned, that he empty his satchel, emphasizing his order with a flourish of his revolver, the passenger hastily poured out the contents of his satchel and the hold-up took possession. The robber then fired at random in the car, and one woman was shot through the arm. A boilermaker from Jacksonville, Ill., attempted to arrest the man, but was knocked senseless. Other passengers rallied from their fright, and the man was overpowered.

State Senator Acquitted.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 7.—State Senator Frank H. Harris was acquitted by a jury in the circuit court on a charge of bribery in connection with a bill introduced at the session of the state legislature in 1901 to repeal the statute prohibiting the use of alum in the manufacture of baking powder, commonly known as the "alum bill."

Noted Southern Journalist Dead.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7.—Capt. Evan P. Howell, long prominently identified with southern journalism, died at noon Sunday after an illness of three weeks, brought on by a carbuncle complicated with diabetes.

Bars Music in Church.

If an organ or a musical instrument of any kind is ever brought into the Christian church at Hartwick, Ia., the building and site will revert to the members of the congregation who oppose their installation. This is according to the terms of a deed to the property given the church by H. B. Smith.

Rats Do Great High Wire Act.

At Sligo, Md., a crowd watched nearly 150 rats cross high above the ground upon an electric wire from the town hall to a flour mill more than 200 yards away. The rats used their tails as the professional walker on the lofty wire uses his balancing pole, and not one made a misstep.

One on the Old Gent.

Before going to battle with the Japanese fleet Rojestvensky sent his pay chest to Chefoo, where it was placed in charge of the Russian consul. This seems to thoroughly dispose of the claim that Rojestvensky was taken by surprise.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Professors Are Restricted.

Madison.—Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, has decreed that hereafter no member of the faculty shall in the future do outside work. He says that none should enjoy double salary, and in one instance the decision covers money already earned. In his edict President Hise says: "When a man accepts a position on the university faculty or staff of instruction, thereby going on the state pay roll, he hypothecates himself to the service of the state, his time belongs to the state, and he ought not to reach out after another salary, the earning of which necessitates a division of his time for which he is already once paid." Many members of the faculty have been engaged in the writing of books, in private tutoring, and members of the faculty of the law school are drawing rich fees from private law practice. Professors in the scientific departments have patented inventions and are enjoying royalties on them.

A Large Family.

Appleton.—What is believed to be the largest family in Wisconsin, and possibly in the northwest, has been discovered at the Holland village of Little Chute by census takers. Mr. and Mrs. Anton Verkullen are parents of 27 children, all but three of whom are living and most of whom are still under the parental roof. Mr. Verkullen is 54 years of age and his wife is one year his senior. The date of their marriage was June 1, 1875. In the family are three sets of twins. The 24 living children are almost evenly divided, 14 being boys and ten girls. Five of the children are married, and the oldest son is father of four children.

Big Leather Trust Planned.

Kenosha.—Articles of incorporation have been filed at Madison for the N. R. Allen Sons' Tannery company of Kenosha. The capital stock is $500,000, and the incorporators are Charles W. Allen, Nathan R. Allen, Jr., and Charles C. Thiers. It is generally believed that this is the first step in turning over the big Kenosha tannery, the largest independent tannery in the world, to the allied leather interests, and that the deal really means a reorganization of the American Hide and Leather company, which will finally secure control of all of the larger independent plants in the country.

Railroad Taxes Raised.

Madison.—The state board of assessment has raised the total preliminary assessment of the property of the railroad companies of the state nearly $10,000,000 and the average rate by which they are taxed over 12 cents for each $1,000 of valuation. The total valuation was fixed at $229,350,000, as against $221,431,000 last year. The average rate of taxation is fixed at 1.15662 per cent., or $11.5662 on each $1,000 of valuation. This assessment is made under the new ad valorem taxation law which was passed two years ago. The assessment of last year increased the taxes of the railroads $300,000 over those under the old license fee system.

The News Condensed.

Janesville.—Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong by the arrival on the A. O. Vincent farm of three experts, who were sent for to examine into the traces of oil visible on the water thereabouts. These men have stated that the indications are good for striking oil in large quantities, and the work of drilling will soon be under way.

Janesville.—The big feed elevator on Shepard's sheep feeding station at Edgerton has been destroyed by fire.

Milwaukee.—Orlando Burt, a former Methodist minister, now living here, is accused of bigamy.

Washburn.—Fire at the plant of the Atlantic Manufacturing company destroyed the "dope" house, a three-story building used in the mixing of dynamite.

Pleasant Prairie.—The census of this town shows an increase of more than 100 per cent. in ten years. The present population is 2,565.

Sheboygan.—The discovery of a spring of valuable mineral water here assures the erection of a large sanitarium in the near future.

Viola.—The first picnic of the Mystic Workers of the World, comprising the counties of Richland, Vernon and Crawford, 16 lodges, will be held on the Viola fair grounds August 19.

Waukesha.—The engagement of Dr. John N. Wiggington of this city, to Miss Florence Kerr of Alpena, Mich., has been announced. Miss Kerr is an heiress.

Clinton.—A. E. Weaver, 25 years old, is dead, his invalid wife was fatally injured, and the wife of Judge Griswold seriously hurt as the result of a runaway. Weaver was a wealthy creamery owner.

Milwaukee.—The body of August Waldschmidt, aged 47 years, a retired druggist of Chicago, was found in the Milwaukee river. Waldschmidt came here on a excursion boat and it is believed he accidentally fell into the river and was drowned.

Ripon.—After taking a dose of strychnine with suicidal intent, John Detz, a prominent farmer living near this city, made a vicious assault upon his wife with fists and boots and might have beaten her to death had not the poison acted too quickly.

Madison.—O. B. Dahle, a wealthy pioneer, died at his home in Mount Horeb Monday, aged 82.

Berlin.—A crew of surveyors is at work laying out a route for a proposed steam railroad between Berlin and Princeton. The line will be a spur of a more important spur that is to connect Princeton and Necedah.

Marinette.—Marinette fishermen say the herring catch is 50 per cent. less than normal, the total being about 18,000 packages.

Racine.—A live electric wire dropped on the telegraph cables of the Northwestern road, burned out the switchboard, set the freight house on fire and did other damage.

Waukesha.—Harvey Carroll, the 12-year-old son of Thomas Carroll, of the town of Vernon, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun. The charge of shot entered the boy's mouth, the top of his head being blown off.

A LESSON IN MANUAL TRAINING

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR BOYS WITH AMBITION AND GENIUS.

How to Make a Magazine Rack in "Mission Style"—Stock Required—Assembling the Parts—Methods of Finishing for Different Woods—Filling the Grain of Wood with Wood Filler—Staining.

BY JAMES RITCHEY.

(Instructor in Woodworking and Patternmaking, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.)

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles)

Figure 68 shows a magazine rack in "Mission style." This beautiful style of work is used almost exclusively by the arts and crafts clubs throughout the country. It is distinguished for its strength and simple lines, being often severe in its simplicity, but has its compensation in the richness of the wood and other materials used.

In this style—Fig. 68—the projection of the front and back strips should be one-half inch, and all corners and angles, even on the front strips, should be left square, but smooth. The stock list for this rack if 29 inches long will be as follows:

Two pieces, 15⅝x2½x½—sides.
One piece, 29x2½x½—shelf.
Three pieces, 21x1½x⅝—back strips.
Three pieces, 21x1x5-16 or ¼—front strips.
Two pieces, ⅝x2½x½—key blocks.
One piece, 1⅝x2x7-16—keys.

In Fig. 69 at A will be found a plan of the sides of the rack, including all dimensions, from which it will be easy to lay it out full size. At B the plan of assembled parts is shown. All screws used will be the same as given for the rack shown in Fig. 66, provided the little ornamental key blocks shown in Fig. 68 are omitted. At the two sides, with their straight lines, are exceedingly plain, and these key blocks are in perfect keeping with this style of work, we suggest their use here, in which case four common flat head screws one and a fourth inch No. 8, and having their heads countersunk a little below the surface, must be used to connect the side to the shelf, as indicated at A and B in Fig. 70.

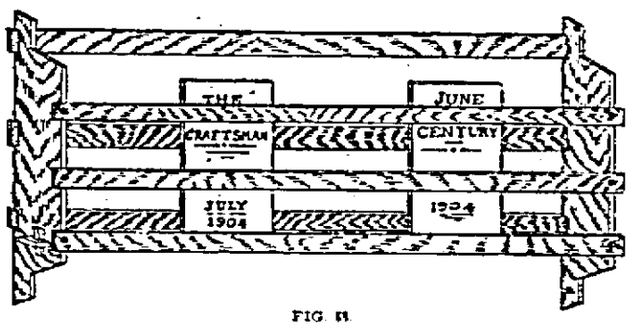


FIG. 68.

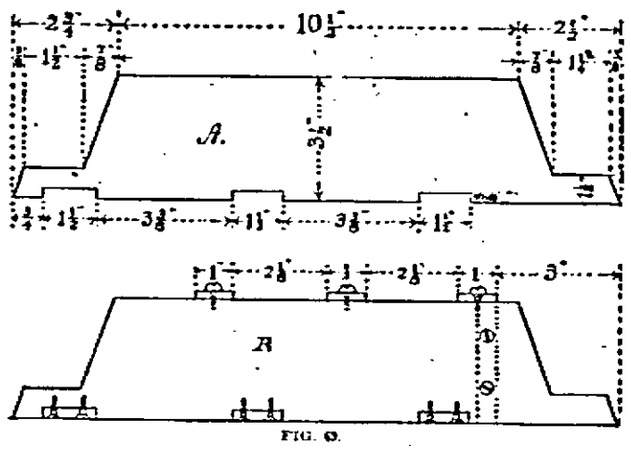


FIG. 69.

At C and E are shown the details for these key ornaments. All keys (or wedges) for such ornaments are made and shaped in a single piece, and afterward cut apart with the back saw, as indicated at E. These small ornaments are fastened to the sides in a direct line with the shelf and in a position to cover the screw heads by means of one and a half inch No. 16 wire brads, whose heads must be set below the surface and covered with putty, which has been colored to imitate the color in which the rack is to be finished.

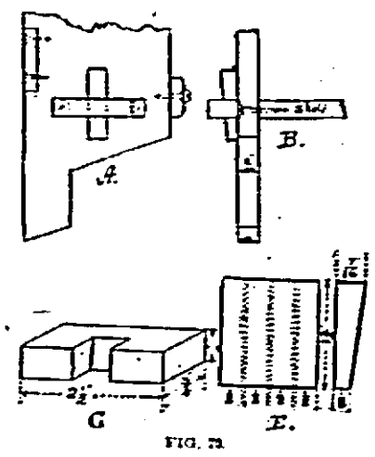


FIG. 70.

Finishing.

There are several methods in use for preparing the finished surface of the wood to receive the varnish. Boiled linseed oil is sometimes used when the object is to bring out the grain, or when the wood is lifeless in color, as is the case with fresh worked cherry, and the desire is to darken and enrich it without using a stain. The oil must be used very thin, at least one part of turpentine to two parts of oil. Brush on all that the wood will absorb and allow it to dry at least twenty-four hours.

For white maple, fine mahogany, and even for cherry, two coats of white grain alcohol shellac makes a much better foundation for the varnish, but is a little more expensive. The first coat of shellac must be brushed on with care, and after drying at least twenty-four hours, sandpaper with No. 0 sandpaper, removing all the grain which has been roughened and raised by the alcohol or the shellac. Apply a second coat, which, after drying for the same length of time as the first, is again sandpapered smoth with the same grade of paper as before. The white shellac holds the natural color of the wood, and keeps the darker colored varnish from penetrating into and discoloring the wood.

Shellac, being a spirit varnish, will seem to be dry in an hour from the time it is applied, but the alcohol only has evaporated, leaving the gum which will not harden properly in less time than stated above. When a coat of shellac varnish is dry it will not gum the sandpaper, but will be cut off in a dry, white dust, as in sandpapering the surface of the bare wood.

Note—When sandpapering shellac or other varnish of any kind, do not hold the paper on a block or holder, but use the paper in the hand only, otherwise the varnish will gather in lumps on the paper and deface the surface of the work.

Wood Filler.

Another method, and one in more general use, is to fill the grain of the wood with wood filler.

Some of the cheap fillers on the market are almost worthless as fillers, the only advantage obtained from their use being the benefit derived from the oil they contain.

Among the few good fillers there are none better than that manufactured by the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, of Milford, Conn. This filler is made of pure silica crushed and ground in oil, to which dryers are added, so that when properly applied it fills and becomes very hard in the open grain of the wood.

Filler is in the form of paste, and can be bought in small cans. It must be thinned with turpentine to the consistency of paint, when it is easily applied with a brush. It should be brushed on so as to cover the surface well, and allowed to dry only until it begins to turn gray in color, usually in about ten minutes, when it must be rubbed off immediately, rubbing first with a very coarse cloth across the grain, thus rubbing the filler into the open pores. When well rubbed in, finish with a clean cloth, rubbing hard and polishing lengthwise of the grain. The filler must be carefully removed from all angles and corners with the sharpened end of a piece of soft pine, over which the cloth is held. After being rubbed off and polished the filler must dry from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and if wax is to be used in place of varnish, even longer, forty-eight to sixty hours being necessary to prepare for a wax finish.

Good filler is expensive, costing from sixteen to twenty cents a pound in small quantities, and can be bought colored to suit the wood on which it is to be used, a light reddish brown for mahogany, light and dark antique for antique oak, and a dark brown for flemish or maple, pine and lighter colored woods.

Note.—The cloths used for rubbing in and polishing the filler should be burned immediately, owing to the danger from spontaneous combustion if allowed to lie, because of the large amount of oil with which they are saturated.

Stains.

The staining of woods before filling and varnishing is very common, sometimes properly, to darken and improve the natural color, but more often to imitate the finer and more costly woods by the use of that which is comparatively inexpensive and common. Such imitations always "look cheap," while there is nothing so beautiful as the naturally fine grain of many of our best woods.

Both water and oil stains of all desired colors, and for all kinds of wood, are manufactured by the company mentioned above, and sold by their agents in all the large cities of the country. The water stains are the most commonly used, not only because of their cheapness, but because of their penetrating and rapidly drying qualities. The objection to their use is that they roughen and raise the grain of the wood, making it necessary to sandpaper it smooth before the filler or varnish can be applied, and this sandpapering, unless done by an expert, will cause the coloring to be uneven and often expose the bare wood on corners and projections. For this reason the oil stains are more and more coming into use, as they neither raise the grain nor roughen the surface.

Stains for Oak.

Oak is usually colored by mixing the coloring material with the filler. Its grain is so open that it can be easily colored in this way, and fillers of any color may be bought for this purpose already mixed. If an especially fine bright color is desired, as in some of the shades of "golden oak," it is necessary to first stain the oak with an oil stain (a golden oak oil stain is used for this purpose), which after drying for six to eight minutes only, is rubbed off with a soft cloth. This rubs the stain into the open grain of the wood and cleans it off from all the hard glassy glints, making a beautiful contrast which can be produced in no other way. When rubbed off clean and smooth the oil stain must be allowed to dry for twenty-four, or, better, for forty-eight hours, before the filler is applied. All stains are put on with a brush, and must be used before filling and varnishing.

FOOTBALL IN 1498.

Game Was Hardly as Strenuous as That of To-Day—Played in Florence with 27 on a Side.

Could the youths of Florence, who played football in that city nearly 500 years ago, rise from their graves, they would be horrified to see the clothes in which the game is played to-day. To quote from the rules of that date:

"The dresses of the players must be as light and convenient as possible, because the less impediment they offer the more easily the men can move and the more agile will be their limbs."

When calico was played in costume the players assembled at the house of one of the principal nobles of the city, and the best men were carefully selected. The day was fixed and the notice of it posted. Then two of the best known and important young men would be selected as standard bearers, and on the appointed day each of these would invite all the men on his side to a feast. After this the players started for the field, with the standard bearers and trumpeters.

The rules of the game were rather complicated, but interesting. None but gentlemen and honored soldiers, or nobles, might take part; no artisan, servants, infamous or common persons were permitted.

The general number of players was 27 on each side, though the number might be more or less. The game was played in an open square, around which was a barrier or railing.

When, at the sound of the trumpets, the game was ordered to begin, all servants and persons who had no right there were sent off the field and could not come inside the railing.

At each end of the field there was a goal over which the ball was to be kicked. There were six judges, three for each side, chosen from men who had been famous players, who sat in a high place where they could overlook the field.

The 27 players were divided into 15 runners, who were placed in front; five "sconciatori," who tried to impede the runners; four half-backs and three backs.

When the players had taken their places, the "pallio," so called because he carried the palla, or ball, dressed in a costume made of the colors of the two sides, threw the ball against a marble tablet on the wall. As it bounced back among the players the runners ran to push and kick it toward the goal.

The game was won by the side that made the greatest number of goals. Whenever a goal or fault was made the sides exchanged places and the victorious ones carried the banner and marched around the pavilion at the opposite side, the conquered party being required to lower its banner.

The rules as to politeness and dignity were many and strict, and the old book of rules drawn up in the sixteenth century has a long chapter on the general conduct of players.

It speaks in the highest praise of the young men who will not let "envy, malice or any other passion" make them rough or inclined to retaliate fiercely if they have been injured by mistake.

The game ended when the clock struck 24, which in the old Italian reckoning was about sunset.—N. Y. Herald.

How Names Are Made.

The teacher was trying to make out the name of the new pupil, a shiny little negro boy.

"Joseph what?" she said.

"Joseph Propkins Juice, me'em."

"Joseph Propkins Juice!" repeated the teacher, wonderingly.

A hand shot up from the other side of the room and a voice piped out:

"Please, teacher, it's Joseph the Prophet, King of the Jews Tompkins, and he lives in our block. He can't talk plain yet."—Town Topics.

Pudding Perfumery.

A Chicago boy, who was very fond of a certain rice pudding, was allowed to dine with company at his home not long since. It so happened that day that rice pudding was the chief article for dessert, and the boy was happy. Desiring to have more sauce for his puddong, he set the table in a roar by this request:

"Mamma, please put more pefoomery on my puddin'."—Judge.

Got Back at Him.

The lady was making some remarks about the kind of clothing some other ladies at church had on.

"The finest garment a woman can wear," said her husband, "is the mantle of charity."

"Yes," she snapped; "and it is about the only dress, judging by the fuss they make over the bills, that some husbands want their wives to wear."—Tit-Bits.

In These Hurrying Days.

Passenger (on trunk line of railway)—Somehow the scenery along here looks different from what it used to.

Conductor—Yes; the road used to run around this hill. We go through it now, in a deep cut. It cost the company $50,000 and two months' work to make the cut, but it shortens our running time nearly three seconds.—Chicago Tribune.

PECK'S BAD BOY ABROAD.

The Bad Boy and His Dad Meet the Cream of the Harem — "Little Egypt" Does a Dancing Stunt—The Sultan Wants to Send Fifty Wives to the President.

BY HON. GEORGE W. PECK.

(Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, Former Editor of Peck's Sun, Author of "Peck's Bad Boy," etc.)

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Constantinople, Turkey. My Dear Grocerpasha: When I wrote you last I thought you would be mourning for dad and I before this, as there seemed nothing for the Turks to do but to kill us after we had stampeded the sultan and all his soldiers by giving them a university yell, but after we had been confined in a sort of jail over night, dad and I had a heart to heart talk, and my diplomacy saved us for the time being. I told dad that what we wanted to do was to tell the Turks that dad represented the American people, and had a communication to make to the sultan personally, which would make him rich and happy.

Well, say, they bit like a bass, and the next day they took us before the sultan at the palace. Dad dug up a package of blank gold mining stock, in a mine that he was going to promote, though the mine was only a small hole

The President Said He Must Bring His Folks.

in the ground, and the stock had been offered for one cent a share, the par value being a hundred dollars, so a man who got a share for a cent would, when the mine got to paying, get a hundred dollars for every cent he invested.

Dad filled out one of the stock certificates for 1,000,000 shares, which would represent a capital equal to all the debts of Turkey, and we went before the sultan, and we couldn't have been treated better if we had owned a brewery. Dad told his story to the sultan, through an interpreter, while I looked around at the gorgeous surroundings and tried to think of something to do to wake them up.

Dad said he came right fresh from the American people, and was authorized by his mining company to present the sultan with untold millions, for pure love of the Turkish people, whom they had seen riding and leading camels at the Chicago world's fair, and dad produced the stock certificate for 1,000,000 shares of stock in the Golden Horn Gold Mining and Smelting company, and took out a handful of $20 dollar gold pieces and showed them to the crowd as specimens of gold that came from our mine.

He said our people did not expect anything in return, but just desired the good will of the Turkish empire. He said that President Roosevelt desired him to present his warmest regards to the sultan, and to invite him to visit America, and if he would consent to do so, an American war vessel would be furnished for him and the white house would be turned over to him for his harem, and dad said the president wanted him particularly to impress upon the sultan that if he came he must bring his folks, all his wives that would be apt to size up for beauty with our American women.

Well, you ought to have seen that sickly looking sultan brace up when dad handed him the millions of mining stock, and he grabbed the paper like an old clothes buyer would grab a dress suit that a wife had sold for 60 cents, belonging to her husband. He also wanted to see the gold that dad had shown as coming from the mine, and when dad showed him the yellow boys he took them as souvenirs and put them in his girdle, and then I thought dad would faint, but he kept his nerve like a poker player betting on a bobtail flush.

The sultan asked so many questions about America that I was afraid dad would get all balled up, but he kept his nerve and lied as though he was on the witness stand trying to save his life. Dad told the sultan he was authorized by the American people to inquire into the industries of Turkey, and what he particularly desired was an insight into the harems, as a national institution, because many American people were gradually adopting the customs of the orient, and he desired to report to congress as to whether we should adopt the customs of Turkey, with her dried prunes and dates with worms in, and her attar of roses made of pig's lard; her fez, to cure baldness, and her outlandish pants and peaked red Morocco shoes, and her harems.

The sultan said he would like to show us a little bunch of the cream of the harem, who would do a stunt in the way of dancing, to celebrate the good feeling of the American people, and the visit of the distinguished statesman and gold miner to his realm, and dad said the sultan couldn't turn his stomach with no cream of the harem, only they must keep their hands off him, and the sultan promised he should be as safe as a "unique," whatever that is.

Dad and I had hired knee breeches and things of a masquerade ball store, and we didn't look half bad when the crowd of shieks and things formed a crescent around the sultan, who sat in a sort of barber's chair with an awning over it, and they sounded a hewgag or something, and about a dozen pretty fine looking females, dressed like the ballet in a vaudeville show, came in and began to dance before the sultan.

Dat stood it first rate until a girl got on the carpet barefooted and began one of those willowy sort of dances that nearly broke up the Chicago fair, when people left the buildings filled with the work of the world's artists, in all lines of progress, and went to the Midway in a body to see "Little Egypt," but when this dancer waltzed up to dad and wiggled in a foreign language, dad sashayed up to her and I couldn't hold him back.

He was just getting warmed up to "balance to partners," when a frown came over the sultan's face, and he looked cross at dad, and then the hewgag sounded, and the girls scattered out of a side door, and dad wanted to follow, but I held him by the coat, and it was over. I think those girls were the only ones in the whole harem that were good looking.

Dad breathed hard a little from his exercise, and said he was ready to inspect the stock, and the sultan detailed a tall negro, with a face dried up like a mummy, and we started out through the harem, dad pulling the long hair on the side of his head over his bald spot, and throwing his shoulders back and drawing in his stomach, to make him look young.

Well, say, there is nothing about a harem, much different from keeping house at home, except that there is more of it. The idea people get of harems is that the women are all young and beautiful, and that they sit around a swimming tank and play guitars and keep the flies off the mat who owns the place, while he smokes the vile Turkish tobacco burning in a jardiniere, through a section of rubber hose, and goes to sleep like a Chinaman smoking opium, and that they drink rare wines and dance with bangles on their legs and ropes of pearls on their necks and arms.

I have seen alleged imitations of a Turkish harem on the stage, with American girls doing the acting, and it would make you feel as though you would invest in a harem when you got old enough, but, gee, when you see a regular harem, run by an up-to-date Turk, you think of the Mormon apostle who has 40 wives of all ages, from 70 down to a 16-year-old hired girl, with a hairlip and warts on her thumbs. This harem was like a big stock barn in the states, with a big room to exercise the colts, and box stalls for the different wives and their families to live in and do their own cooking and washing.

Instead of sitting by a bath playing a harp, the poor old wives stand by a washtub and play tunes on the washboard, and scrub, and take care of children. I thought the custom of spanking children was an American institution, but it is as old as the ages, for I saw a Turkish mother grab up a child that had lifted a kitten by the tail, and take it across her knee and give it a few with a red hand covered with soapsuds, and the young Turk yelled bloody murder, just like an American kid, and then sat down on its knees, so the spanking wouldn't hurt, and called its mother names in a language I couldn't understand, but I knew what the child said, by instinct. Dad started to interfere, because he is a member of the humane society, but the unique that was showing us around saved dad's life by pushing him along, before the woman got a chance to brain him with the washboard.

The women mostly had on these baggy Turkish trousers, like the Zouaves wear, and a jacket, and a cloth around their heads, and they acted as though if the next meal came along all right they would be in luck. We saw a few women pretty white, and they were Circassian slaves, with big eyes and hoops in their ears, and a little different clothes on, but there were none that dad would buy at an auction, or at a bargain sale, if they were marked down to 99 cents.

We passed one woman running an American sewing machine, and dad

He Was Just Getting Warmed Up to "Balance to Partners."

said he'd bet she was an Amerkan, and he went up to her and said: "Hello, ala!" She stopped the machine, looked up at dad with a sort of Bowery expression, and said: "Gwan, Chauncey Depew, you old peach, or I'll have you pinched," and the unique took dad by the arm and pulled him along real spry, but he hung back and looked over his shoulder at the woman, but she went on sewing, and dad said to me: "Well, wouldn't that frost you?" And we went on making the inspection.

I don't think I ever saw so many children, outside of an orphan asylum, all about the same size and all looking exactly alike. They all had the same beady black eyes that look as though they were afraid of getting caught in a trap, like muskrats, and their noses had the same inquiring appearance, as though the owner was speculating as to how much money the visitors had in their pockets, and whether it was fastened in. Race suicide is impossible in Turkey, but a race of bandits is growing up that will let no foreigners with a pocketbook escape.

It took us an hour to go through the harem, and it was more like going through the quarters of the working women of a home laundry in the tenement district of a large city, than a comic opera, as we had been led to expect by what we had read of harems. When we went into the harem I think dad was going to insist on having the women dance for him, while he sat on a throne and threw kisses at the most beautiful women in all the world, but before we had got around all the box

Of All the Stampedes You Ever Saw.

stalls I think if any of them had started to dance dad would have stampeded in a body.

We finally got back to the great marble room, where the sultan was sleeping in a stuffed chair, surrounded by his staff, and one of them woke him up, and he asked dad what he thought of the home life of a crowned head, and dad said it beat anything he had ever seen, and he should recommend to his governmen that the harem system be adopted in America, and actually the sultan seemed pleased. He said as an evidence of his love for America he wanted to present to the president, through dad, 50 of his wives, and if dad would indicate where he wanted them delivered, they would be there, Johnny on the spot, or words to that effect.

At first I thought dad would faint away, but I whispered to him that it would be discourteous to decline a present, after giving the sultan a gold mine, and that may be the old man would be so mad, if he declined the wives, that he would tie stones to our legs and sink us in the Bosphorous, so dad rallied and said, on behalf of his government, he would accept the kindly and thoughtful gift of his highness, and that he would cable for a war vessel to take the wives to his own America, and he would notify the sultan when to round them up and load them on the vessel.

Well, sir, I do not know what possessed me to make a scene, before we got out of the presence of the sultan, but it all came to me sudden, like an inspiration comes to a poet. I had been eating some fruit that I bought in a paper bag, and when I had eaten the last of it, I wondered what I would do with the bag, and then I thought what fun it would be to blow the bag up, and suddenly burst it, when all was still. So I blowed up the bag, so it was as hard as a bladder, and tied a string around the neck, and waited. I did not think how afraid everybody in these old countries is of bombs, or I never would have done it, honestly.

The sultan was signing some papers, and looking out of the corners of his eyes, to see if anybody was present who was suspicious, and dad was getting ready to make a salam, and back out of the presence of the ruler of Turkey, when I got behind some of the officials who were watching the sultan, and I laid my paper bag on the marble floor, and it was as still as death, and all you could hear was the scratching of the pen, when I jumped up in the air as though I had a fit, and yelled "Allah," and came down with my whole weight on the paper bag, and of all the stampedes you ever saw, that was the worst.

You know what a noise it makes to bust a paper bag. Well, this was the toughest old bag I ever busted, and it sounded like a cannon fired down cellar somewhere, and the air was full of dust, and before I could get up the sultan had tipped over the table and run yelling into another room, praying to "Allah," and all the staff had lit out for tall timber, and there was nobody left but dad and the unique and myself, and the unique took dad by the arm and started for the door, and we were fired out.

As I went out of the room I looked around, and there was a Turk's head sticking out of every door, to see how many had been killed by the bomb, and as we got out doors, dad said: "Now we have to get out of Turkey before night, or we die. Me for Egypt, boy, if we can catch a boat before we are drawn and quartered." So here goes for Cairo, Egypt. Your only,

HENNERY.

When Majorities Are Wrong

By DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS.

Righteousness is a quality of mind. Spiritual things are those of quality. Majorities are usually wrong on spiritual issues. Because all say so is no sign that it is so. Nothing is more delusive than the idea that a majority settles a question.

The world is full of religious liars, men who are like a watch well made and wound, but whose face and dial hands point to 3:30 at 10 a. m. They were made right and wound right and keep going, but they have never been set right.

Successful Lion-Breeding in Dublin.

Few, if any, menageries in the world can show a more remarkable record of lion-rearing than that of the Dublin zoo. From the old lion-house, which was recently replaced by a magnificent building to which Lord Roberts has given his name, lions bred within its walls have been consigned to almost every quarter of the globe. Upwards of 200 cubs saw the light in the old lion-house, and a sum of nearly £3,000 resulted from their sale to other menageries, both at home and abroad. One lioness, whose career in the gardens extended over a period of 18 years, gave birth in her time to no fewer than 55 cubs, which realized the sum of £1,650.

THE ART OF BOOMING

AS IT WAS PRACTICED IN THE WEST SOME YEARS AGO.

When a Town Would Spring Up Mushroomlike in a Night and Be Sold Out the Next Day.

Although Oklahoma, the western territory that wants to be a state, is now on the boom and is adding millions to its wealth every year, the real "boom days" are over, says the New York Herald.

"We never expect to see a repetition of the good old days when one man would make a town in a night and sell it the next day for a small fortune," remarked William O. Watson, an attorney in Oklahoma City. "It has been nearly eight years since the country down there was what you might call 'on the boom,' but it has been ten years since the professional town boomers quit us.

"The last instance of 'over night booming' I remember was the town of Lanowack. On every side as far as you can see there is a prairie, just plain prairie, with hardly a house in sight. That is Lanowack. The promoter, who had been hanging around for some time, suddenly purchased a quarter section of land and tacked the name on it. He was a boomer, one of the real sort who could sell anything they got their hands on.

"A blind man could see that there was no town there and nothing to make a town, but it was the promoter's business to sell just such impossibilities, and the way he did it proved him a master of his art. The Mr. Col. Sellers who was doing the business there decided that a certain German settlement in northwest Kansas was looking for just such a city as he had to offer and he went up to visit them. He tarried a week, talked Lanowack and painted rainbows for the moneyed farmers who used to 'Hoch der Kaiser!' Best country in the world and lots of it, he told them; soil peculiarly fitted for raising cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, hay, turnips, radishes, parsnips, babies, Indians and in fact anything that a Christian gentleman has a right to ask for on this lowly footstool. Yes, and right in the middle of this land of milk and honey and Wiener schnitzels was Lanowack, high, dry and healthful, the Arcadia of the west.

"The promoter knew his men and his business. After he had slung on the beautiful red paint he backed up his special train to the station. The Germans filled their pockets with the green goods and tumbled in. They were not going down as settlers, but merely as investors who would reap the harvest as soon as the people rushed in from the east and built up the town, as they were sure to do. They were getting in on the ground floor. Of course they never suspected that the promoter was in the cellar.

"The train passed through Lanowack in the night and the investors tumbled out at Oklahoma City. At break of day the boomer had his brass band on the street and every saloon in town was thrown open to the prospective owners of Lanowack, the coming metropolis of the southwest. The visitors would be marched into one saloon while the band outside played 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' and then they would move on to another.

"By the time they were half way through the rounds it was decided that Lanowack was the best proposition before the American people and the promoter was voted the savior of the German citizen. He stood it well and immediately got the crowd on board the train and they visited Lanowack. The engineer stopped at the mail crane that was all of Lanowack that existed at that time, as to-day. But the crowd was delighted. There was the ground, just as the boomer had said; there was the country stretching round about. The air was light and healthful, and the map which the promoter spread out before them showed the location of the post office, the courthouse and federal building. Besides, there was the brass band and the railroad, and the kegs in the baggage car, which had been brought along as Lanowack lacked a well at the time and the waterworks had not yet been installed.

"The lots were put up at auction and went like hot cakes at prices ranging from $25 to $100, according to their proximity to the 'courthouse' or 'federal building,' or some other important municipal edifice calculated to attract traffic. Business was good. The promoter was sorry he had not bought two quarter sections, as then Lanowack would have been twice as large—on the map. After everything had been sold the train pulled back into Oklahoma City, where there were more drinks, and everybody went to bed richer by far than when they first arrived in town.

"The promoter cleaned up something like $5,000 out of the deal, after paying for his train, band, beer and other expenses. About a year afterward I met one of the Germans and rather sympathized with him for the way he had been taken in, but it was pity wasted.

"'Vy,' he said, 've gets ter see der country, ve has pig railroad rite, all der peer ve vants, der fine moosick and der leetle vacation, unt id only cost hundert dolla. Id was vert id.'"

Humming Bird Fanning Young.

The way the mother would alight on her nest was a marvel to me. She always stopped on the dead twig of a maple before dropping to her home. I saw her do it several times. She came at the nest like a meteoric streak. I held my breath lest the whole thing be splintered to atoms, for she hit the little cup without the slightest pause that I could see. But when she alighted it put to shame the touch of floating thistledown. While the nestlings were very young the mother never left them alone at a time. If the day was warm, if the sun shone on the nest, the mother hovered over with wings and tail spread wide. When it was hottest I have seen the mother sit forward on the nest edge, spread her tail till she showed the white tips of her feathers and keep up a constant quivering, fanning motion with her wings and tail to give protection to the frail midgets in the nest.—Country Calendar.

Official Council Proceedings.

At the regular meeting of the Common Council of the city of Rhinelander, held on the 1st day of August A. D. 1905, the following members were present: Calkins, Divers, Dorsch, Gilligan, Johnson, Morrill, Pecor, Roepcke, Henry Roepcke and Smith. Minutes of last meeting read and approved as read. The following was read:

To the Mayor and Common Council city of Rhinelander. We, the undersigned petition your Honorable Body to have Eagle street from the corner of Monico street to the bridge across the river, rounded up and holes filled with gravel.

Signed by Geo. Robertson and others

Moved by Alderman Smith, seconded by Ald. Dorsch, that the petition be granted. Carried, all voting aye.

Petition from W. F. Schafer for a city license to run a hack within the city limits was read, and was upon motion granted for the sum of ten dollars a year. Amendment to such motion that the petition be referred to the committee on City Ordinance and to report on same at next meeting. Carried.

The following parties applied for city liquor license, Pat Cain, Whalen & Hehn, Adam F. Schliesmann.

The Committee on License to whom the foregoing applications was referred reported on same as follows: We, the License Committee, to whom was referred the foregoing petitions, respectfully report and recommend that said applications be granted when the proper bonds are filed. Signed by full committee on license.

Said report was upon motion accepted.

The following was read:

To the Mayor and Common Council, City of Rhinelander: Gentlemen:—It will be necessary for the city to further protect the 10 inch water main crossing the river to the paper mill. I would recommend it be referred to a committee and have them instructed to have such work done as soon as possible. Respectfully submitted, A. D. Sutton, Water Works Supt.

Moved and carried that A. D. Sutton be authorized to have such work done whenever he thinks it necessary.

The following resolution was read: Whereas, B. L. Horr has submitted to the common council of the city of Rhinelander the plat of B. L. Horr's addition to Rhinelander as platted by B. F. Dorr, Surveyor, for our approval under the provisions of Chapter 225 of the laws of 1905, resolved that such plat is hereby approved. Offered by C. H. Roepcke, Alderman. Moved by Alderman Pecor seconded by Alderman Smith that the resolution be adopted as read. Carried, all voting aye.

Communication from Theo. Born was read asking to be re-imbursed by the city to the amount of $1.00 paid to the City Dog Catcher and said request was granted and the clerk instructed to issue an order for said amount.

The following Mayor's veto on resolution passed by the common council July 6 for the building of a subway under the track of the C. & N. W. Ry. on Oneida ave. was read: I hereby disapprove of the within resolution dated July 8, 1905.

Matt. Stapleton, Mayor.

Objection to resolution in regard to subway on Oneida Avenue. Having disapproved of the resolution adopted by the common council on July 6, 1905 for the building of a subway under the track of the Chicago and North-Western Ry. Co. on Oneida avenue, I hereby file my objections to such resolution as required by Section 38 of the General Charter Law.

I consider the expense to the city of making the subway too great for the benefits the city will receive in return The city would be obliged to keep this subway open and connected with sewerage, which would also be a great expense at the present time.

Matt. Stapleton, Mayor.

Moved by Alderman Smith, seconded by Alderman Gilligan that the veto be accepted. Carried.

The following resolution was read: Resolved by the common council of the city of Rhinelander that Oneida avenue be opened and that the Mayor appoint a committee of five aldermen to investigate and report at the next meeting. Offered by Gus. Smith, Alderman. Moved by Ald. Pecor and seconded by Ald. Roepeke that the resolution be adopted as read. Carried.

Committee, Alderman Smith, Pecor, Roepcke, Dorsh and Gilligan.

The following was read:

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rhinelander. Gentlemen:—I petition your honorable body to grant me permission to repair and build an addition on the Schlitz hotel not to exceed 20 per cent. of the value of the building.

Felix Dolan,
for Schlitz Brewing Co.

Moved by Alderman Smith, seconded by Alderman Calkins that the petition be granted. Carried.

Report from the committee appointed to investigate as to the legality of a bill against the city from Ely Bevadin for service rendered at the lumber yard fire on the north side, was made and recommended that such bill be paid when such party makes an affidavit to its correctness, and recommendation upon motion was accepted.

Report from a special committee consisting of the alderman from the First ward in regard to opening up Briggs street across the "Soo" Railway tracks was read, and such committee recommended to open up said street, to be let by contract, and such report was accepted, and that such contract be let not to exceed $150.00. Said report was upon motion accepted

Report from the Board of Public Works on the petition for the grading and graveling of Albar street from High street to Thayer street was read as follows: We recommend that this work be done. Board of Public Works

Moved by Ald. Divers seconded by Ald. Pecor that the report be accepted. Carried.

Report from the Board of Public Works on the petition for water main on Mason street was read as follows: We recommend that a levy of $2,000 be made in the next tax levy for this purpose and that the water main be put in as early in the spring as it can be done. Board of Public Works

Moved by Ald. Divers, seconded by Ald. Pecor that the report be accepted. Carried.

Report from the Board of Public Works on the petition for sewer on Phillip and Messer street was made as follows: We recommend that this sewer be laid according to the petition except that the outlet to the main sewer on Thayer street run from Messer street between lots 4 and 5 of block 5 of the original plat to the east line of said lots and then north on Edgar street to Thayer street

Board of Public Works.

Moved by Ald. Divers seconded by Ald. Dorsch that the recommendation be accepted and that the sewer be laid according to such plans. Carried.

Report from the Committee on Fire Department on the petition asking for permission to construct a stairway leading to the basement of the Commercial House was read as follows: We the committee on Fire Department to whom was referred the within petition do hereby report, that such petition be granted providing the owner of the property puts in a 8 ft. cement walk outside the stairway to be 3 feet wide and keeps one incandescent light of not less than 16 candle power at the head of such stairway.

Com. on Fire Department.

Moved and carried that the report be accepted. Matt. Stapleton was also upon motion granted the privilege of erecting a stairway leading to the basement of his building on Stevens street.

Report on the petition asking for sewer in the Fifth ward on the following streets Oneida Ave., Lincoln street and Eastern and Baird ave. was read as follows: We the committee appointed to report on the within petition, do hereby report and recommend that the sewer be laid as follows: Commencing in front of alley in block 24 of the 2nd addition, thence south on Oneida avenue to alley in block 29 of the same addition, thence east on said alley to Baird avenue, thence south to Lincoln street, thence east on said Lincoln street to Eastern avenue, thence south on Eastern avenue to Baird avenue, thence southeast to the creek. Respectfully submitted

C. H. Roepcke,
Gus. Smith,
W. H. Gilligan,
H. P. Morrill.

Said petition referred to the same committee.

Bids for painting of the Davenport street bridge was submitted to the council and upon motion the contract was awarded to C. L. Thompson for the sum of $165.00, and the Board of Public Works was instructed to inspect such work after the painting is done.

Proposition from Brown Bros. Lbr. Co. in regard to city getting gravel from their gravel pit at 10c per load was read.

Moved and carried that the Board of Public Works be instructed to try and locate and purchase a gravel pit on the north side.

The following ordinance was introduced by Ald. Johnson.

An ordinance to authorize the issue of fourteen thousand six hundred seventy-six dollars and thirty five cents of street improvement bonds of the city of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, to perscribe the form thereof, and to levy a continuing direct annual tax to pay interest and to discharge principal of said bonds at maturity.

The common council of the city of Rhinelander does ordain as follows:

First—That bonds of the city of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, in the aggregate sum of fourteen thousand six hundred seventy-six dollars and 35 cents, for the purpose of macadimizing and improving the following streets in said city to wit: Brown street from Rives street to Anderson street; Pelham street from Anderson street to Mercer street; Stevens street from Anderson street to Davenport street and Davenport street from Chicago and North-Western Railway crossing to Oneida avenue, Rives street from Brown street to Anderson street; Anderson street from Rives street to Thayer street and Thayer street from Anderson street to the "Soo" Railway Crossing, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk and having the corporate seal of the city of Rhinelander affixed thereto, be and the same are hereby ordered issued, and that coupons to evidence the semi-annual interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to become due thereon, be attached to each of the said bonds, and signed by the City Clerk.

Second—Said bonds shall be numbered from one to fifteen, both inclusive.

Bond number one shall be of the denomination of $676.35. Bond numbered 2 to 15, both inclusive shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each; said bonds shall become due and payable as follows:

Bonds numbered one to three, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D. 1906.

Bonds numbered four to six, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D. 1907.

Bonds numbered seven to nine, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D. 1908.

Bonds numbered ten to twelve, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D. 1909.

Bonds numbered thirteen to fifteen, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March A. D. 1910.

Third—Said bonds and coupons shall be substantially of the tenor and form following:

(Form of Bond)

United States of America, State of Wisconsin, city of Rhinelander, street Improvement Bond.

No. ______ $1,000.00

Know all men by these presents:

That the city of Rhinelander, in the county of Oneida and state of Wisconsin acknowledges itself to owe, and for the value received, hereby promises to pay to bearer the sum of one thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, on the first day of March A. D. 19—, together with interest on said bond from the date hereof, until paid, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of March and on the first day of September of each year, upon presentation and surrender of the coupons hereto attached, as they severally become due, both principal and interest payable at the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ill., and for the prompt payment of this bond with interest as aforesaid at maturity, the full faith and credit of the city of Rhinelander is hereby irrevocably pledged.

This bond is issued by the city of Rhinelander for the purpose of providing funds to be used in macadamizing and improving the following streets to wit: Brown street from Rives street to Anderson street; Pelham street from Anderson street to Mercer street; Stevens street from Anderson street to Davenport street; and Davenport street from Chicago North-Western railway crossing to Oneida ave; Rives street from Brown street to Anderson street; Anderson street from Rives street to Thayer street; and Thayer street from Anderson street to the "Soo" Railway Crossing; in accordance with the authority vested in the Common Council of the city of Rhinelander, by virtue of the General Charter Law of the state of Wisconsin and section 925 of the Statutes of Wisconsin and Laws amendatory of said acts.

And it is further certified that all acts, conditions and things required to be done, precedent to and in the issuing of this bond have been properly done, happened and been performed in regular and due form as required by law, and that the total indebtedness of the city of Rhinelander, including this bond, does not exceed the statutory limitations.

In testimony whereof, the said city of Rhinelander has caused its corporate seal to be affixed hereto and this bond to be signed by its Mayor, and attested by its City Clerk, this ______ day of ______ A. D. 1905

Attest ______ City Clerk ______ Mayor

(FORM OF COUPON)

Bond No ______ $ ______

The city of Rhinelander, in the county of Oneida, and State of Wisconsin will pay to bearer, the sum of ______ dollars on ______ 1st, A. D., 19__ at the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ill., for the semi-annual interest due that date on its Street Improvement Bond.

Dated ______ 1st, 19__

Coupon No. ______ City Clerk

That a continuing direct annual tax be and the same is hereby levied on all the taxable property of the city of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as and when it becomes due, and to discharge the principal of said bonds at maturity thereof as aforesaid.

Offered by Emil Johnson, alderman.

Moved by Alderman Roepcke seconded by Alderman Morrill, that the ordinance be ordered published and it be made a special order of business for the special meeting of the common council the 12th day of this month. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Smith, seconded by Ald. Roepcke, that the Board of Public works be instructed to have grade established on Prospect street in the Sixth ward and to have street cut down to grade whenever they deem it necessary. Carried.

The following resolution introduced by Alderman Calkins at the last meeting of the council and tabled at such meeting, was upon motion to be reconsidered.

Resolved by the common council of the city of Rhinelander that from and after this date no public money be expended upon any street of the city except to make it safe for travel until the grade of such street including carriage way and sidewalks shall have been duly established, approved and recorded as required by Sections 173 and 171 of the General Charter Law.

Moved by Alderman Roepcke, seconded by Alderman Morrill, that such resolutions be now adopted; The alderman voting as follows: Calkins, Gilligan, Morrill, Roepcke and Smith voting aye and Divers, Dorsch, Johnson, Pecor and Henry Roepcke voting no. Being a tie vote, the adoption of such resolution was duly decided by the Mayor.

Moved by Ald. Divers, seconded by Ald. Dorsch that the Board of Public Works be empowered to employ a competent engineer to lay out and establish grade for streets and sidewalks. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Pecor, seconded by Alderman Divers that the Board of Public works be instructed to give grade for sidewalk from Vaughn street to 11th street on the west side. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Divers, seconded by Alderman Pecor that the Supt. of Water Works be instructed to prepare a map of the city sewer system. Carried.

The following bills were presented.

7124	Sam. Molerg	$ 22.00
7125	Chas. Rollain	42.00
7126	Geo. Cheslock	26.75
7127	Frank Steimer	30.13
7128	Swan Hed	42.75
7129	Emily Cellone	27.13
7130	T. D. Lange	26.37
7131	John Backstrom	25.87
7132	James Keenan	26.36
7133	James Whalen	76.25
7134	John Seraphin	74.75
7135	Richard Gulliday	3.25
7136	Geo. Rosemark	41.25
7137	Chas. Rogers	26.30
7138	Peter Peterson	2.48
7139	E. C. Vessey	63.28
7140	James Cannon	36.50
7141	Nick Gerhard	17.22
7142	Chas. Stapleton	6.75
7143	Mrs. E. Nelson	1.00
7144	John Bloom	20.00
7145	Frank Lawrence	41.50
7146	A. H. Peck	2.82
7147	Patrick Johnston	4.25
7148	Hose Co. No. 1	75.00
7149	Hose Co. No. 2	62.00
7150	Mrs. Graham	2.50
7151	Mrs. Graham	2.50
7152	H. E. Knapp	22.50
7153	Milwaukee Sentinel	30.00
7154	Aust. Swedberg	2.00
7155	A. D. Sutton	1.50
7156	Standard Oil Co.	12.00
7157	Barnes & Weesner	8.75
7158	Mrs. Chas. Nitcke	3.00
7159	Louis Laport	3.00
7160	W. H. Trumbell	12.50
7161	T. VanVoorhees	125.92
7162	Alex. Denoyer	4.00
7163	Arthur Fex	2.50
7164	Hans Anderson	8.00
7165	J. H. Queal & Co.	222.65
7166	J. J. Reardon	4.85
7167	Aylward-Sons Co.	21.00
7168	Aylward-Sons Co.	302.70
7169	Dunn & Wood	14.25
7170	Spafford & Cole	2.64
7171	Val Eschwitz	15.67
7172	Thomas Innes Estate	25.50
7173	Thomas Innes Estate	312.00
7174	Rhinelander Iron Co.	292.10
7175	L. Bruser	2.50
7176	John Ross	4.00
7177	Oswald Dabricht	42.00
7178	Merchant State Bank	112.50
7179	Rhinelander Mut. Tel. Co.	25.22
7180	Rhinelander Mut. Tel. Co.	30.00
7181	Rhinelander Light Co.	294.00

Recommended at $2,922.10

Moved by Alderman Pecor, seconded by Alderman Calkins that the bills be allowed as recommended by the Comptroller and the Clerk be instructed to issue orders in payment of same. Carried, all voting aye.

Upon motion the council adjourned until 7:30 p. m. August 12th, 1905,

Geo. Swedberg, City Clerk.

A COMING ATTRACTION.

The Polmatier Sisters' Concert Co. under the auspices of the Military Band and Orchestra, will give an entertainment at the Armory Friday evening Aug. 11. They come here very highly recommended as up to date entertainers. 127-10.

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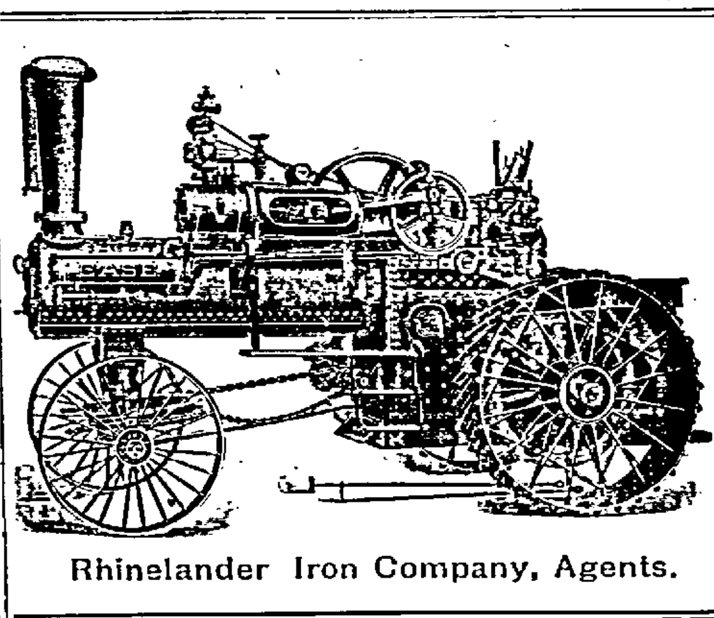

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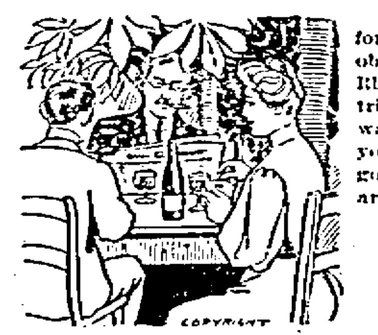

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